



Sage-brush Sketches—II.

[By Thomas Fitch in the "Argonaut."]

Among the old-time members of the Washoe bar, few possessed a readier wit than Tom C., and none were more unsparring of an opponent. Tom lacked both the learning and the energy necessary to achieve rank among the foremost lawyers, but he had a tongue of rarest malice, and he never lost an opportunity of using it to the discomfort of his more successful brethren.

There once came up for trial an action in which an honest woodsman was plaintiff, and the Ophir Mining Company was defendant. The case, which was commenced during the early days of the Territory, had been continued from term to term, and the original counsel of record on both sides had passed to other fields of effort than the law, leaving Tom sole representative of the plaintiff, and Judge W—alone for the defendant. The Judge was then, as he is now, a leading and prosperous member of the Nevada bar, a keen and careful lawyer, a plausible and powerful speaker, and a genial and entertaining companion. His one weakness is a personal vanity, so overwhelming and complete that it renders him incapable of appreciating the fun of any joke of which he may be the objective point. Tom was neither slow nor perverse nor loth to assail the soft spot of his adversary, and in his final address to the "twelve good men and true," the "great Washoe cocktail extirminator," as he sometimes called himself, thus assailed his wincing adversary:

"Gentlemen," said Tom, "this cause has been on the calendar for a long time. When it was commenced, the Ophir Company was a great corporation. From its plethoric coffers was constructed across the Ophir slough, a causeway more costly than the Appian Way. Around its mill and residence property was erected a fence eighteen feet high, to exclude the gaze of the vulgar herd. Within that inclosure was built a mansion, wherein the trustees were accustomed to partake of wine dinners on Saturday afternoons. This great corporation had a United States District Judge and United States Senator for its lawyers; its stock sold for four thousand dollars a foot; its dividends were one hundred and fifty dollars per month, and its shareholders walked around snuffing the stars. But now, gentlemen, alas! *tempora mutantur*; the decayed bridge across the slough is useful only as a shelter for young wild ducks while their pin feathers are growing. The eighteen-foot fence has fallen to the ground, and its once erect palings are the sport of every Washoe zephyr. The mansion is denuded, weather-beaten, and tenantless. Only the gurgle of Ophir Creek is heard, where once the pop and fizzle of champagne made musical the night. No more wine dinners, no more jubilant trustees, no more happy stockholders, no more dividends, no more high-toned and costly counsel. The stock has fallen to a hundred dollars a foot, they have struck hot water and desert sand in the mine, and have come down to W—for a lawyer."

Of another sort than the last speaker was Judge H—, of Austin. He was a lawyer ranking with the foremost, and carrying a tongue of rarest eloquence and wit; but when in his cups he was altogether oblivious of his surroundings, and very much inclined to be disputatious. While in this condition he visited the theatre, where Boucicault's play of "The Long Strike" was in process of presentation. The hero was on trial for murder, and the dramatist had perpetrated some startling anachronism in the way of a "ruling" of the judge presiding, that brought H—to his feet in the *parquette* with an "objection," which he proceeded to state and argue, to the discomfort of the actors and the prolonged merriment of the audience. "May it please the court," said Judge H—, on another occasion, "I do not wish to intimate that the learned counsel who has taken his seat is devoid of a proper share of intelligence. But I must remark that if the learned counsel had been a contemporary of Thompson's colt, Thompson's colt would have lost its notoriety."

Who that has ever been compelled to litigate for the possession of a silver mine but has prayed in his secret heart for deliverance from the "professional mining expert?" To hear one of these gentry swear, it would seem as if the Mosaic account of the creation was imperfect, in that it failed to chronicle the presence of Professor—, consulting engineer. Occasionally a mining man could be found who added scientific acquirements to practical knowledge, and such were never over-positive as to the "course of the vein," while to the professor it

was as plain as the highway. Often some empirical theorist assumed the title of professor, and demanded and received large sums for testifying to a mass of technical terms and unsupported conclusions. On the trial of the Eberhart and Richmond case, in White Pine county, one of these professors went down very suddenly, after a cross-examination, which was something as follows:

"What are you professor off?" "Metallurgy, geology and mathematics."

"Where did you study these sciences?"

"At the Royal college of Mexico."

"What text-books did you use in mathematics?"

"Daboll and Euclid."

"Can you square the circle?"

"I can."

"Indeed you are advanced further than most of us. Please square it for us right here."

"I have not my instruments with me."

"Where are your instruments?"

"At the hotel."

"If that is the case, I will ask the court to take a recess, and send the sheriff to the hotel for your instruments, that we may not miss the opportunity of having the circle squared."

But His Honor spoiled the fun by ordering the witness to stand down, and suggesting to the attorney for the other side that the testimony of the expert who offered to square the circle had better be blotted from the record.

If there were curious professors, there were also singular jurors, in those days. A citizen, who was not anxious to escape from duty, answered the District Attorney's question as to his opinions regarding capital punishment as follows:

"Have you any conscientious scruples?"

Juror [interrupting]—"No, sir, none whatever."

D. A.—"Not on any subject?"

Juror—"None whatever." He was permitted to depart.

Themes For Lecturers.

The gods of the valleys are not the gods of the hills.—Ethan Allen.

Acquire the character of oddity, and you seat yourself in an easy-chair for life.—Thaddeus of Warsaw.

There never was a jar or discord between genuine sentiment and common sense; never did nature say one thing and reason another.—Burke.

Stories first heard at a mother's knee are never wholly forgotten—a little spring that never quite dries up in our journey through scorching years.—Ruffin.

In poverty we have no flattering things said of us. In short a poor man is looked upon both by acquaintances and relations as an outcast.—Arabian Nights.

Watch yourself. Be your own accuser, then your judge; ask yourself grace sometimes, and, if there is need, impose upon yourself some pain.—Seneca.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man than this, that when the injury began on his part, the kindness should begin on ours.—Willotson.

Clearness of ideas must be cultivated by exercising the intuition, and the pupil must be educated to independent activity in the use of his own understanding.—Seneca.

It is said that he or she who admits the possession of a secret has already half revealed it. Certainly it is a great deal gained toward the acquisition of a treasure to know exactly where it is.—Simms.

There are souls which fall from Heaven like flowers; but ere the pure and fresh buds can open, they are trodden in the dust of the earth and lie soiled and crushed under the foul tread of some brutal hoof.—Richter.

Too much reproach "overleaps itself and falls on 'other side." Pricked up too sharply, the delinquent, like a goaded bull, grows sullen and savage, and the persecution continuing, ends in rushing madly at the spear that wounds him.—Bovee.

Curiosity in children is but an appetite after knowledge; and, therefore, it ought to be encouraged in them, not only as a sign, but as the great instrument nature has provided to remove the ignorance they were born with.—Locke.

The Green Vaults of Dresden—Nuremberg and Its Torture Chamber.

The Green Vaults of Dresden show a massing of royal magnificence which can scarcely to-day have its parallel anywhere.

This wonderful collection owes its origin to a certain Duke George surnamed the Dreaded, and dates from the year 1539. Various Electors of Saxony contributed to its enlargement, but the most important additions to it were made by Augustus the Strong. It occupies eight rooms. Those who are admitted to view it are requested to record their names, and their subsequent demeanor is gravely observed by certain diplomatic-looking officials in uniform, who are very civil in responding to the many questions of those who cannot easily find the articles they wish most to see. As a recapitulation of all that one does see would be tedious and endless, we will only attempt a little run through the enchanted chambers. First among these comes the Cabinet of Bronzes, which contains 111 works of art in all varieties—such as statuettes, groups, medallions, and so on. Among these are some interesting models of life-size groups and monuments.

Next comes the Cabinet of Ivories, full of exquisite and wonderful carvings. Many of these are in the shape of goblets, ewers and tankards. A group of two beggars fighting is attributed to Albert Duerer. Two horses' heads are said to be the work of Michael Angelo; several pieces bear the names of his pupils. Among them may be mentioned a crucifix of uncommon size by Peruzzi. There is an "Ecce Homo" by Benvenuto Cellini, and a group of 141 figures carved out of one piece of ivory, sixteen inches high.

After this comes the Chimney-Room, so called on account of a famous mantel-piece, adorned not only with porcelain relief, but also with precious stones—pearls, topazes, agates, amethysts and Rhine pebbles, which glitter like diamonds. Here are large and beautiful works in Roman and Florentine mosaic, numerous enamels of great value and antiquity, many carvings in amber, and a cabinet lined with this material, cups and vases formed of ostrich eggs set in silver, precious goblets, boxes and tables.

Next comes the Silver-Room, the walls of which, covered with green, have caused the whole establishment to bear the name of the Green Vaults. This room contains a very rich collection of silver vessels, and also of silver-gilt; a patena, chalice and two drinking-cups of solid gold; an inkstand and desk decorated with diamonds, emeralds and rubies; a ewer and basin of chased silver, and many other rare and beautiful works in the precious metals.

Turning by the fifth room, which contains many vessels cut out of precious materials, and adorned with gems and cameos, we will speak very briefly of the room called the Corner-Closet, which contains many small objects of great value, such as a sugar-box made of amethyst-quartz and decorated with amethysts set in gold; some small figures composed of sapphires, emeralds, and misshapen hearts, and adorned with diamonds. There is a wonderful golden egg, which, when opened, displays one secret after another: within the egg the yolk; within the yolk, the chicken; within the chicken, a crown bearing a seal; and within the crown, a diamond ring.

Next comes a room, filled with antique and curious wood-carvings, among which we may mention six small medallions by Albert Duerer, and some curious "tours-de-force" executed in a very small compass—such as, for example, a cherry-stone upon which eighty heads have been carved, visible only through a powerful magnifying

glass. And, lastly, we come to the Jewel-Room proper, and which is all ablaze with the crown and family-jewels of the Kings of Saxony. Among these are two full sets of diamonds of the largest size, to be worn by the King himself—coat and waistcoat buttons, shoulder-knots, sword-hilts, etc. Then there are two ornaments of pink and yellow diamonds; then three sets of ruby, sapphire and emerald buttons, surrounded by diamonds. The hilt of one of the swords contains 1,898 diamonds. In a hat-clasp, with many white brilliants of great value and beauty, is set the great diamond which is called "The Lion of the Green Vaults." This is on account of its uncommon color. It does not compare in beauty with a white diamond or with a fine emerald. Beside these fineries are seen some equally magnificent, to be worn by the Queen on State occasions. These last are not nearly so numerous as those destined for the King. Yet, with one necklace of eight strings of pearls, and another composed of thirty-eight magnificent diamonds, with a single stone weighing some twenty-nine carats as a pendant—with ear-rings, shoulder-knots, hair-pins, and so on, to match—Her Majesty may consider herself brilliant enough. In modest contrast with this display appear two rings which belonged to Martin Luther, and one which was formerly worn by Philip Melancthon.

This tale of royal magnificence must be supplemented by a brief mention of the Johanneum, or Historical Museum, in which are many costly suits of armor—one of them of silver and several of them richly gilt—many historic weapons, and a superb Turkish tent, captured at the raising of the siege of Vienna, by the German and Polish army, under King John Sobieski. The energetic attitude of the Europe of those days against the Moslem invader is in contrast with the supine indifference of to-day—with the feeling which allows an English correspondent visiting the Turkish Army to say: "W." But the most astonishing relics in this collection are the comparisons of the horses of the Princes who wore the jewels already mentioned. Saddles and bridles, studded with large turquoises, with emeralds, and even with diamonds, are among them. What, one asks, became of the people in those days in which the monarch was the State? Ignorance, rudeness and poverty were their lot. O, time, only to be regretted because it should never have been!

Something of the lot of the people of those days one may learn from certain deadly utensils preserved in the ancient city of Nuremberg, whose origin dates back to the year 1050. Coming straight from the genial atmosphere of Dresden, we fall into the medieval gloom of this place, whose latest enlargement of area took place before 1435, and whose newest fortifications—the four cylindrical towers—were planned by the versatile Albert Duerer.

Here we visit first the ancient castle, with its heavy towers of various ages. The oldest of these is called the Pentagonal Tower. Another is the Heathen Tower. The Emperor's chapel—very quaint and antique in style—was built early in the twelfth century. In the inner court of the castle is a well of great age and of extraordinary depth. In one of its outer buildings we are invited to view the Torture-Chamber; and here we see what sort of discipline and of punishment was thought good enough for the ignoble vulgar of the feudal time. In one of these letters the torture-tools of Holland and Belgium have been described. The horrors of Nuremberg put them to the blush. Here is the Spanish cradle, all studded with cruel irons, and with a mocking pillow for the head, armed in like manner. In this bed of torture the poor wretch was rocked. Here

is a Spanish easy-chair, with a seat and back of the same kind. Here are the rack and the wheel. And presently we are let down a dismal flight of stairs to see the "iron maiden," of which no one even to-day can speak without a shudder. There she stands, surrounded by ugly contrivances, herself the crowning horror of all. A figure of iron, with a mild countenance. But the front divides, from crown to sole, showing a hideous array of iron spikes within. Herein the victim was enclosed, the horrible front shut upon him, while, by a slow process, these spikes were brought into close and fatal pressure against his shrinking form. No one, of course, survived such an ordeal. When its purpose had been attained, a sliding hand, which still slides, was drawn out from beneath the figure, and the mangled body fell into the river beneath. Why dwell upon these distressing and disgraceful details? Only because they serve to show what has been invented by the enemies of freedom—what has been endured by her friends.—[Nuremberg Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

The Local Editor.

The Belmont Courier man shows what it is to be a local editor:

If a man buys a new buggy, or if his cow can bawl three times without winking, the local is expected to proclaim it with a grand flourish. If he starts a two-penny business, his first thought is to bribe the local with a five-cent cigar to write up a five-dollar puff. Indeed, he thinks it is a mission of the local to make his fortune for him by "free blowing." He will take the local to one side and point out the superior qualities of a rat-terrier dog, and coolly ask him to give him a hoist. He don't care anything about it, only Spriggins has a dog which he thinks is a buster, and some of 'em wanted his "put in" just to "take the conceit out of Spriggins." Everybody wants to be "put in." They are the "Great I am," but no one says, "Here local put yourself inside of this new suit of clothes, or throw yourself outside of this oyster-shell, or stuff this watch into your pocket." Oh no, of course not; that would cost something. The shoe is on the other foot you see. The local is supposed to know everything about other people's business, and is expected to show up all the actors in every family broil in town. If the vile tongue of scandal finds a victim, people wonder why he don't run about with his note book and gather up the vituperative bits of slander for his paper. If he steps into a billiard hall he is requested to make a note of the fact that Bill Tompkins has made a run of eleven points. When the minstrel troupe arrives in town, the agent immediately rushes into the printing office, and, calling for the local, slips three or four tickets in his hand and whispers: "Draw us a big house! Put it in strong!" and patting him patronizingly on the shoulder, the agent admits the inferiority of the troupe, but we are not to let on. It is no sin for the local to lie. To please the lecturer the local is forced to sit two mortal hours to hear him through an insipid discourse so that he can "write it up." And so it goes. All are anxious to appear in print, but few are willing to pay for it. The local's time is worth nothing but to bother his head writing puffs for ambitious persons. It don't cost anything to live. He never eats, or drinks, or travels, and money is of no use to him. Put it in! Put it in!

CHOATE'S MANUSCRIPT.—Mr. Whipple says that on one occasion when Rufus Choate had lost a case which there was every reason for supposing he would win, he met the great lawyer, and mentioned the case, remarking that he feared he would be very much disturbed by it. Choate replied: "When I have finished a case, I dismiss it from my mind." And suddenly lifting up his hands and spreading them outward said, "I should go mad—mad—if I did not. By the way, have you heard anything about the new life of Shelley that somebody is writing?" A sudden change of subject, that proved Mr. Choate's sincerity of endeavor in fleeing from the disagreeable. Mr. Whipple also tells a story of Choate's sending a letter of advice to Daniel Webster upon some legal case. Webster tried in vain to decipher it. At last, flinging it down, he exclaimed: "This fellow advises me what to do and I can't read a single word of his damnable hieroglyphics."

RATHER TOO HIGH TONED.—The Washington correspondent of the Hartford Times says that the maddest man in town is the new Samoan Ambassador, who was grossly insulted at a barber shop connected with one of the leading hotels in this city a few days since. The representative of the Samoan Islands has been here for some weeks on some kind of diplomatic business for the Samoan Islands and has been a very frequent visitor to the State Department. He has a very dark skin, and although otherwise he looks like an Indian, he is much darker. Anyone not acquainted with him would take him for a negro, as he especially favors the French negroes who come here from time to time from New Orleans, to see John Sherman about treasury matters down there. Mr. Ambassador (I can't think of his name now), it appears, went into the barber shop, where he was known, and was about being shaved, when several, who were undergoing the same operation, supposing him to be a colored man, got on their dignity and loudly refused to allow the operation on themselves to proceed further until the supposed colored brother was out of the barber shop. The barber who was working on the face of the Ambassador, not explaining why proceeded with the operation of soaping the face of his customer whereupon the excited gentlemen—one an army officer, another a Western Mail carrier and another a gentleman who was badly mixed up in whisky frauds a couple of years ago—rose and protested. They said that "if they had come to a d—d nigger barber-shop they wanted to know it, and pretty quick." This attracted the attention of the Ambassador, who jumped up and handed his cards around, adding that he was not a negro, although a colored man. Mutual explanations and apologies followed, which were sealed and accepted at the bar-room soon afterwards, though the Ambassador is still mad over it.

KISSES FOR A CHURCH-BELL FUND.—In a moment of uncommon frankness, the editor of the Corning, N. Y. Journal, says: When the writer was a young man he attended the social given by the Young Ladies Sewing Society of the Presbyterian Church. The funds that were raised by the weekly contributions of the young men present, and the earnings of the young ladies, aided in purchasing the bell now in use. One evening, to diversify proceedings and increase the fund, he circulated slips of paper around the room asking each lady to sign her name, (ostensibly to compare the handwriting), which was promptly done, without any idea of the object. Then he wrote above each signature a promise to pay a specified number of kisses on demand, and then sold the slips at auction. They yielded quite a sum. The prices varied considerably as the number of kisses, and the "sweetness" and attractiveness of the signers gave extraordinary value to those "due bills." The occasion was one of hilarious enjoyment. Enos Barnes, or any other inveterate editorial enemy of the writer, may find in this reminiscence material for half a column of caustic comment.

A ragged, shivering, middle-aged man called at a house on Sibley street and asked for food, but the lady of the house called out: "Why don't you work for your food?" "I would if I knew where I could find work," he promptly replied. "There's a place down town where you can saw wood and earn your dinner," she continued. That seemed to stick him for half a minute, but he finally said with great solemnity, "Madam, let me state a parallel case. There is a place in heaven for you, but you don't want to die till you are driven right to it." She pondered over his philosophy for a few seconds and then called to the cook to pass out half a loaf of bread and some meat.—Detroit Free Press.

During a recent gathering of clergymen in Boston, one of them, who had recently lost his wife, was asked at a dinner table by a guest unaware of the fact, "Doctor, did you bring your wife with you?" "Oh no," replied the doctor, unwilling to embarrass his questioner with explanations—"oh no; she has gone in quite another direction." When this reply was afterwards repeated to a New Yorker, he remarked with somewhat caustic humor: "The doctor was a little rough on Boston."

History first mentioned the Chinese in a battle between the Scythians and the Phraces of Parthia (ancient Tartars or Moguls), where they added the former, in year 129 B. C.

RENO WEEKLY GAZETTE.

By all Means be an Editor.

An editor is the happiest being on earth. He has little or nothing to do, and his pay is all that heart could wish. His position, with its Persian rug and Turkish carpet, its costly rosewood furniture, its magnificent mirrors, its beautiful pictures, its complete library of splendidly bound books, its silver bell to summon an attendant, and, in short, with its everything that human ingenuity can devise for his comfort and pleasure, is a perfect little paradise, where he sits or lounges, and reigns a young lord, with the world of fashion and pleasure at his feet. And then anybody can be an editor—no study, no preparation, no brains, nothing but a little money to start with, and once started the money pours in upon you in a steady stream, and the chief object of your life is to spend it. As for the labor of editing a newspaper, this is moonshine. A mere glance at the columns of a newspaper is enough to convince you that it requires no labor to edit it, and less brains. It is certainly a glorious life, that of an editor; a life of luxurious ease and elegant leisure—a life filled, like that of a young lover in his first dream of requited love, with flutes and rose leaves and moonbeams. That all men are not editors is one of the strangest things beneath the stars. True, there must be doctors and lawyers and merchants and shoemakers and peanut dealers and the like, and all these callings must be filled by somebody, and there are enough to fill them, and why they don't become editors and lead the life of opulent princes is a thing that staggers us. But after all it may be that it is a mere matter of taste. It may be repugnant to some natures to become editors. The life of ease and elegance and luxury, and exemption from all care and toils and debts and duns, would soon become a bore to him, and he would spend his nights in dreaming of ploughs and pitchforks and reaping machines, and squander his days in devising some plan for swapping places with the blacksmith's apprentice or a street car driver.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Great Law-giver.

On Wednesday night Feb. 20, in San Francisco, Henry George delivered before the Young Men's Hebrew Association a lecture on Moses. The speaker said: Although it might be true that institutions made men, it was also true that in the beginning men made institutions. The Jewish people, though they never founded a vast empire nor built a great metropolis, had exercised upon mankind an influence widespread, potent and continuous; a people who for nearly 2,000 years, without country or organized nationality, had preserved their identity and faith through all the vicissitudes of time and fortune; who had been overthrown, crushed and scattered; who had been ground, as it were, to very dust, yet who, though thrones had fallen and empires perished, still existed with a vitality seemingly unimpaired. The task of freeing a race from bondage was not the measure of Moses' greatness. It was not in the deliverance from Egypt, it is in the constructive statesmanship which laid the foundation of the Hebrew commonwealth, that the superlative grandeur of that leadership looms up. The leader was not merely intellectually great; he was morally great, a statesman aglow with the unselfish patriotism that refuses to grasp a scepter or found a dynasty, a patriotism of which our Washington is the American type. Moses saw that the real cause of enslavement of the masses of Egypt was the possession by few of the land from which all must derive their support. Everywhere in his institutions the land was treated as a gift of the Creator, which no one had a right to monopolize; and by legislation he sought to guard against the cause which converted ancient civilizations into despotisms, produced serfdom in Poland, misery in Ireland, and which to-day compelled the institution of soup houses in this new city, and was filling this rich land with tramps.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—Daniel Feeney a brakeman on the gravel train of the V. & T. R. R. was the victim of a terrible accident this morning. About a quarter past 11 o'clock, while the train was being made up a short distance this side of Lake View tunnel, Feeney was in the act of coupling a car, when the brake beam struck his foot, tripping and throwing him face downward upon the track, and in this position several cars passed over his right leg and arm. Almost severing both members from the body. An investigation showed that the right leg was cut and mashed to a complete jelly from above the knee to the hip, a few ligaments of flesh only holding the leg to the body. The right arm was broken and the flesh jagged and cut in a fearful manner. After examining the wounds, Dr. Braman concluded that the shock was so great to the system that should he attempt to amputate the shattered limbs the patient would die under the operation. The injured man cannot possibly survive over twenty-four hours.—*Carson Tribune, Feb. 26.*

The Temple Workman Bank at Los Angeles was burglarized Saturday night or Sunday, and the thieves captured \$10,500 in coin.

Extent of the Flood.

The following items in regard to the Sacramento flood are taken from the *Record-Union's* correspondence:

General Williams owns 11,000 out of 17,000 acres of land on Green Island.

Suisun Bay begins at Sacramento now.

No land is in sight from Sacramento down the river except the distant mountains.

Hogs, cows, horses, sheep and Chinamen line the levees on Grand Island.

The levees on Grand Island have cost \$500,000. They are forty feet thick at the base, six feet on top and nine feet high.

The ground is so soft in Summer that the working horses have to be shod with tulle-shoes, made of wood and iron, like snow-shoes.

General Williams had 6,000 acres in wheat and 2,000 in barley.

One man and eighteen horses were crushed on the island by the falling of a barn in the storm on Wednesday night.

The repairs of the levees will cost \$20,000.

Fifteen islands in the Sacramento are submerged.

The acreage of the principal submerged islands is as follows, Grand, 17,000; Schoolcraft, 11,000; Andrus, 6,000; Brannan, 5,000; Sherman, 12,000; Tyler, 12,000. Estimating the loss at \$20 per acre, according to the profits of last season, the loss from this break reaches the sum of \$1,300,000. Adding the other losses, the damage will reach nearer \$2,000,000.

The great dairy farms of Messrs. Clark, Hollister, Stevenson, and William Johnson, aggregating 5,000 acres, are all under water. Many other ranches on the east side have been sadly injured by the water from Lovendale's break, below Sacramento. No estimates can now be made as to the damage done to these dairies and ranches. The final count will be appalling.

A Triple Presidency Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The bill introduced by Southard, proposing a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution, provides that the executive power shall be vested in and hereafter administered by three Presidents, constituting a supreme executive council of three, to be elected by qualified electors of each and all of the States, and each to be taken from one of three prominent sections of the United States known, one as the Western States, one as the Eastern or Middle States, and the other as the Southern States, and no two of whom shall be citizens of the same section or district of the country. The term of office shall be six years, and no President having served a full term shall be eligible for a second term; and at the first election under this article, a President from the Western District shall be elected for a fractional term of two years, and one from the Southern District for a fractional term of four years, and one from the Eastern or Middle District for the full term of six years, and after the first election one President shall be elected from one of the three several districts every two years; and instead of the Vice President now provided for the Senate, there shall, every four years, be elected a President of the Senate, who is now a member of that body, and who, as presiding officer, shall have and exercise all the authority heretofore conferred. The bill further provides that each of the Presidents shall receive compensation not exceeding \$30,000 per year.

Behold the Senators' wives as they appear to a female correspondent: Mrs. Stanley Matthews, brisk, cheery, elastic, silver-haired; Mrs. Hamlin, forty, with sunny hair, rosy face and intelligent, fine expression; Mrs. Angus Cameron, tall, airy, sylph like, spirituelle and winning; Mrs. Dorsey, a beautiful and amiable brunette; Mrs. Secretary McCrary is described by the same correspondent (of the *Syracuse Journal*) as girlish and petite, with a blooming, happy expression; while Mrs. Secretary Sherman is tall, and has a bright, smiling face, a profusion of chestnut hair, and a cordial, practical manner.

Bayard Taylor has been appointed to the German Mission by President Hayes. We don't know that Taylor has ever been particularly unscrupulous in defense of party precedent, and hence the appointment administrators as slight shock to our nervous system. We shall bear up, however, in view of the fact that Taylor is a scholar and christian gentleman, who will reflect honor upon his country at home or abroad.

Charles Frazier, the convicted stage robber, escaped from the County Jail at Marysville recently.

State News.

Fight among the Workingmen in Cornucopia last Friday. William Zapp got away with a broken leg.

A daily fast freight line runs between Carlin and Tuscarora.

Money in Elko county Treasury, \$37,809 95.

The same county has collected licenses to the amount of \$5,505 25, since January.

The Ball given by Elko encampment No. 9, in Elko, was a grand success.

J. T. McDermott has not yet succeeded in the search for his brother's body owing to the storms.

Grand Prize shipped \$37,206 63 ore Monday.

The Independence mill in Tuscarora has shut down.

The strike in Justice is a "streak" as yet. Very rich, though.

Gold Hill is excited over a masquerade party which is soon to eventuate.

John Garnett was severely injured by a blast at Sutor last week. Not serious.

Fred Haub, of Silver City, was seriously hurt by a runaway team near Gold Hill on Tuesday.

Mr. Mighels of the *Appeal* is confined to his house with inflammation of the bowels.

Grand ball of the V. & T. employees March 14th, at Carson.

Governor Bradley is in Carson.

W. H. Pierce, was indicted for murder by the Grand Jury of Elko county.

Elko's artesian well has reached a depth of 300 feet. No water yet.

Eureka Consolidated puts out \$100,000 every week.

The Merchants of Dayton say that business is improving.

The daily flow of water from the Sutor Tunnel is 1,293,000 gallons.

The mills on the Carson river have water, but lack ore.

W. P. McIntosh reports to the *Appeal* that Aurora is very lively.

Benj. Williams has turned mining expert, and says the K. K. mine, in Eureka, has dividends in her depths.

The *Reflex* learns that on Wednesday, eight men, the majority of whom are well known in this county, made a raid on R. C. Layton's station at Sacramento Springs, put his wife out of doors, tore down the dwelling house, ice house and partially demolished the stable.

The Elko *Independent* mentions, in terms of endearment, one L. Stenhouse who bilked an Elkotee out of \$350. Mr. Stenhouse's peculiar mistake consists in an idea that he is authorized agent for the Salt Lake *Tribune*. The *Independent* contradicts him.

A Gentleman of Virginia City will shortly circulate a petition asking that Justices imposing fines for offences against ordinances, name the lowest sum allowed by the statutes. He thinks \$5 is enough for a plain drunk, and that \$7.50 is ample for a simple assault and battery.

B. B. Troxel, a California and Nevada pioneer, and one of the early settlers of Austin, Nevada, died at that place Sunday.

Bodie will have telegraphic communication with Carson. The poles will be up by March 15th.

The Eureka mines are great lead producers.

The Ruby Consolidated has compromised all difficulties with Messrs. Heyneman & Plater.

L. Stenhouse, who pretends to be agent for Salt Lake papers is a bilk says the *Sentinel*. Copper him.

The cattle trade is good in Humboldt.

Merchandise for Camp McDermott, Harney and Cornucopia is accumulating at Winnemucca.

Austin enjoyed one of the old time zephyrs lately.

On the 4th Autone du Bey was stabbed by S. W. Phillips at Carbonate Point. Du Bey is probably dead by this time.

Austin has its full share of the unemployed.

The Manhattan Co., of Austin, has received a steam pump, weight, 4700 pounds.

The Austin Anti-Coolie Club flings its banner to the breeze in a column platform.

The Green and Cowie case is the sole excitement on the Comstock. Lots of snow at Tahoe.

Running the Dardanelles.

It is a curious fact that the United States was the first nation to force an entrance through the closed straits of the Dardanelles. In 1801 Commodore Brainbridge, who had a secret message to convey to the Sultan from the Dey of Algiers, sailed from Algiers for Constantinople in the U. S. Frigate George Washington. As he knew he would not be allowed to proceed up to the capital he made a show of coming to anchor off the castles of the Dardanelles, in the meanwhile firing a heavy salute, as the wind blew strong up the channel, under cover of the smoke of his own and the reciprocated salute he spread all his canvas to the breeze. Before the Turks could discover his maneuvers he was out of range of their cannon, and speeding his way with such velocity that it was impossible to overtake him. When he cast anchor off the mouth of the Golden Horn and displayed the stars and stripes, great was the surprise and consternation. He was supposed to be a pirate, as the flag of United States, never having before been floated in Turkish waters, was unknown. Having no knowledge of America, the Turkish authorities were informed the vessel was from the New World. After considerable delay, and threats of imprisonment in the Seven Towers for having passed through the Dardanelles without previous permission, the Commodore was admitted to an audience at the palace, and eventually accomplished the object of his mission.

A DIVER'S ADVENTURE.—I dove once in Mobile Bay, where I put over three hundred chains under an iron clad. The greatest annoyance that we had there was sharks. They didn't hardly dare tackle us, because with our armors we looked more like scarecrows than anything else. They would come sailing along, and gradually swim up toward us with their great big wide mouth open, but when within a few feet of us they would stop and lay there flapping their fins, and looking, it seemed to me, like the very devil himself. Finally we devised a way to scare them off that never failed to frighten them so that they would stay away an hour or longer before they would dare to come back. The armor that we wear is air-tight, you know. Our jacket-sleeves were fastened around our wrists with an elastic, so that the air could not escape. By running my finger under the sleeve of my jacket I could let the air out, and as it rushed into the water it would make a sort of hissing noise, and a volume of bubbles would shoot up. So, whenever those infernal sharks would come prowling around me I would let a lot of air out and send a stream of bubbles into the shark's face with a hissing noise like steam from a gauge cock. The way those sharks would go scooting off was funny to behold.

PROGRESS OF WOMEN IN TURKEY.—A Constantinople (January 23) letter to the *Philadelphia Press* gives an interesting account of the disturbed condition of that city, the apprehensions of a revolution, and the new departure of the Turkish women. The participation of Turkish women in the care of the wounded is one of the strange things that has come to pass in this war. For the first time in the history of the country they have abandoned their habits of seclusion, shaken off their prejudice against association with Goures, and are rendering good service as nurses, cooks, and attendants in the hospitals. The English volunteer lady nurses and the French Sisters of Charity praise their willing disposition and natural intelligence. So even in Turkey there seems to be the beginning of a new era for women.

Old Parkie writes to the *Tribune*: Poor Thomas Williams—our Tom—has lost several hundred thousand dollars by the overflow of his beautiful island, and it was pitious to see the poor man standing on the wharf and inquiring concerning his property. I am afraid the loss will kill him, for I never saw him looking so careworn and miserable since I have known him. I told him to wipe his tears, for the world was all before him, and that if he was flat broke I would head a subscription. He asked me to go somewhere, and I left him cheerless and alone.

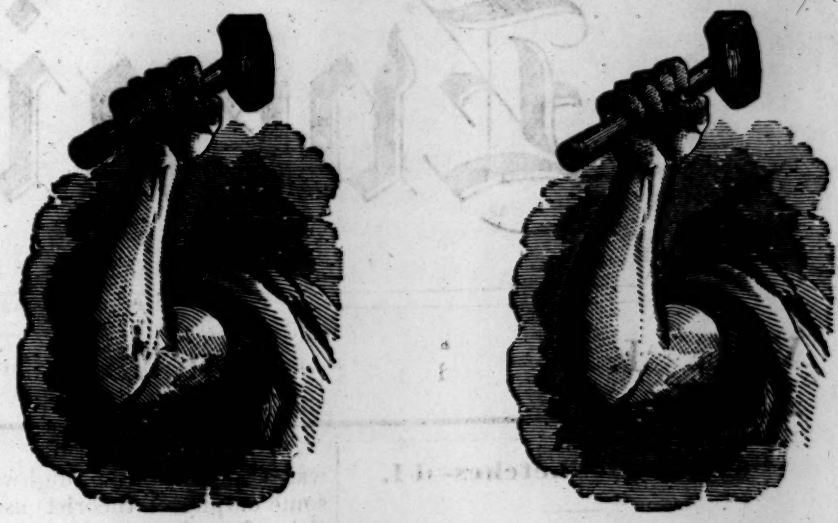
Bones is to be pitied. The laurel wreath of poetry which he wore so gracefully and so well has been torn from his brow, and in his very presence. At a meeting in Stockton, one E. Block read a poem, of which the following is a sample:

Men of brains will come to the front.
To make the cussed Chinese grant.
Before this effort even the fire of
Bones' Sacramento epic must pale.

In the good old days of our fathers, a young man used to walk right up to the bar, plank down ten cents, and say: "Give me a little whisky, Zeke." How different it is now. The young man of the period enters a drugstore, saunters leisurely up to the soda water counter, and winking humorously at the boy in charge, says: "Algernon, mix me up one of them things, and I'll call and pay you in the morning."

Senator Ingalls said in a late speech: "Gold is the most cowardly and treacherous of all metals. It has no friend or ally that it does not sooner or later betray. No nation ever fought a great war by the aid of gold, yet when the battles have been secured, gold swaggers to the front and claims the fruits of victory."

MECHANICS' STORE AGAIN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.



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The Whole Secret of Success

In all Government as well as in all Business!

JUSTICE HAS BEEN OUR MOTTO FROM THE START, AND Justice has succeeded in establishing for us the most Extensive Retail Establishment on the Pacific Coast.

By Justice, we mean rendering every one his due. Such has been, and always will be, our aim.

We have done justice to all who have ever traded with us, by giving them as much value for their money as that money could possibly buy anywhere else in the United States. We do justice to the wise and well-posted buyer, by furnishing him with his necessities at the very

LOWEST PRICES

They can be sold for. We do justice and protect the buyer who is ignorant of the value of goods, by having one price and

Treating all Alike!

WE DO JUSTICE TO THE POOR MAN

By endeavoring to lighten his burdens, in cheapening the cost of his necessities as much as lies in our power, and thereby enabling him to maintain himself and family at a much smaller expense than formerly.

WE DO JUSTICE TO THE MAN OF MEANS

And, in fact, to the entire community at large, by using our talent, energy, enterprise and capital in

Advancing the Interests of Sacramento.

By demonstrating to people throughout the Pacific Coast that it is greatly to their advantage to trade with us, and finally convincing them of that fact by offering such inducements that, in justice to themselves, they are compelled to make their purchases from our house, thereby bringing a mass of trade to this city that would otherwise never come here. By our method of buying and selling, our patrons, who are numbered by the thousands, gain advantages that no other house can possibly offer. Doing business strictly for cash, we have always an abundance of ready money on hand with which to close out large job lots, and scarcely a day passes by but what some unfortunate jobber or merchant, in order to realize cash, finds it necessary to offer us large quantities of goods almost at our own figures, and having a fixed percentage of profit, as a commission for our services as merchants, which alone is added to the cost of all goods, our customers therefore always get the full benefit of all bargains and close buying; and, although we claim to sell goods at no sacrifice, or even at cost, yet it very often happens that many articles leave our house at prices much lower than asked by San Francisco wholesale dealers. Our establishment, which consists of

FIVE EXTENSIVE STORES,

Is divided up into the following Departments:

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Clothing for Men & Boys, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Trunks and Valises, Blankets, Mens' Furnishing Goods, Notions,

PEOPLE living outside of Sacramento will find it of infinite advantage to send their address and allow us to mail them a Price List and Story Paper free, and if necessary, samples of our goods. Orders from all parts of the country are solicited and receive our prompt and most careful attention.

Address all communications to

MECHANICS' STORE,

NOS. 98, 100, 102, 104, & 106 K STREET, SACRAMENTO

5-12-1y

ARLINGTON AVENUE NURSERIES!

RENO, NEVADA.

THESE are the largest nurseries in the State of Nevada, where is grown everything in the nursery line adapted to our climate, such as

APPLES, PEARS,

PLUMS, PEACHES,

CHERRIES, QUINCES,

Apricots, Nectarines,

Grape Vines, and all Small Fruits,

Butternuts, Walnuts, American

and Spanish Chestnuts, Hardy

Evergreens and Deciduous

Ornamental Weeping Trees

such as Norway Spruce,

American Golden and

Siberian Arbor-vitae,

Irish Juniper, that beautiful Ever

green ornamental shrub the Rho-

dodendron, English Horse

Chestnuts, Silver Maple,

Standard and Weeping

Mountain Ash, Weep-

ing Willows,

A fine assortment of Hybrid

China, Tea and Moss

Roses.

And many other varieties of trees, shrubs and plants not mentioned. Persons interested in the growing of fruits and ornamental trees shrubs, etc., are invited to call and see our Nurseries.

R. P. CHAPIN,

Manager.

Arlington Avenue Nurseries,

Reno, Nev.

Desirable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING described property will be sold cheap for cash. Title guaranteed.

33 Acres unimproved land with water right, one mile east of the Court House. Government title.

43 Acres unimproved land on the river, adjoining the State Prison grounds. Railroad title—perfect.

Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, in block A, with dwelling.

Lots 1 and 2, in block 5, Western Addition; lots each 100x340 feet.

Lots 7 and 8, in block 3, Western Addition; lots 100x290.

Lots on the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets; 240x300.

North half of lot 13 in block U, with dwelling.

Lots 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 18, with three dwellings, in block 1.

80 Acres of extra fine land, one mile from Reno. A great bargain for cash.

Enquire of

JNO. S. GILSON,

Real Estate Agent.

Next door to Justice' Court Rooms, Reno, Nevada. 8-717

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ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

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Nursery Line.

FRUIT TREES,

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Flowering Trees and Plants,

SHRUBS, ROSES, BULBS,

GARDEN SEEDS, ETC., ETC.

Send for Catalogues, Free.

11-30 3mdaw W. F. KELSEY, Proprietor.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Oath of the Seven.

Monday night several of our stand-by citizens, prompted by the Murphy spirit, resolved that the honorable Badge of Blue should ornament the lapels of their coats or be tied to a buttonhole. The blue ribbon was discarded and in its stead a blue cord was substituted. To give binding force to the pledge so cordially made, each filled the flowing bowl and drank heartily to each other's health, and the same time swearing most sincerely that they would each and severally hereafter abstain from the use of intoxicating beverages. The names of the immortal seven are: S. A. Mann, T. K. Hymers, H. H. Hogan, Wm. Cain, M. J. Smith, P. B. Comstock and Wm. Barlow. If these gentlemen will adhere to their pledge the result will be pleasing to others and most satisfactory to themselves. The pledge subscribed is from the gifted pen of the first named gentleman:

We swear by the heavens that on us are bending;

By the blue arch of night, worlds unnumbered untold;

By the graves of our sires, the tears of our mothers,

The last drop for our drinking is now in the bowl.

Farewell to you, Bacchus, our dealings are over;

You deceitful old wretch you have cheated our souls;

We've battered you time and money for pleasure.

But you've made up in heart aches the joy of the bowl.

Ye spirits of ill, who concocted this poison

Of body and soul in the way of a dram,

We conquer you now—we off with your fetter,

'Tis the last time to slaughter we go like the lamb.

Ye agents of hell, ye clerks of the devil,

Who retail as beverage this liquid of fire,

Your gains are the tears of wives, mothers and fathers.

To be foremost in hell is to what you aspire.

Now hear! my companions, no more will we revel.

And quaff the pale extract of strychnine and rye;

We have ever been jolly—we'll be jolly in swearing—

Let the cork from the bottle now joyfully fly.

New here's to you, boys, while we swear by the heavens,

By the blue arch of night, worlds unnumbered untold;

By the graves of our sires, the tears of our mothers,

The last drop for our drinking has flown from the bowl.

Ah Breen-Cowie-Chuey.

Tuesday morning Justice Moses called the case of L. T. Cowie, charged with being accessory to the liberation of Ah Chuey. The case had not lost any interest to Virginians, as was shown by the densely crowded room. Jonas Seely appeared for Cowie and Messrs. Drake, Stephens, Lindsay and Dickson for the State. District Attorney Drake moved to dismiss the charges against Cowie and Ah Dock, which motion was granted. These gentlemen were, however, immediately rearrested by Constable Enders, and another charge lodged against them. The old charge accused them of being accessory—the new complaint charges Cowie and Ah Dock jointly with being principals in the liberation of Ah Chuey. Ah Dock is one of the "no sabb" kind, and when asked if he had counsel said he had friends in Carson. Attorney Drake asked a postponement, to enable Dock to procure counsel, and allow prosecution to put in shape important testimony which had come to hand Monday night. Mr. Seely said it was a hardship to keep his client in jail when he was ready for trial, but the postponement was granted after some discussion. District Attorney Drake also stated that he expected to have Ah Chuey, the missing murderer, in court before Wednesday night.

RE-MODELING THE OLD FURNACE.—The Schievely Bros. and their associates are engaged in making anew the old Creal Furnace. The entire furnace was taken down, for this purpose and will, when rebuilt, test completely and satisfactorily the new process. We have not examined the prospect fairly, but competent judges vouch for a reasonable prospect of success. We shall watch the further progress of the work with the greatest interest, for, if successful, Pyramid will be a bullion producing camp in thirty days, and many of our plucky and enterprising citizens will get a just return for their generous expenditure of time and money.

Our articles about the public schools have brought the Trustees to the conclusion that they ought to do a little visiting themselves.

Our streets are beginning to dry up.

Gone.

When the Autumn winds were disrobing forest and garden of their loveliness, in the old granite State—New Hampshire—in the month of October, 1833, Melville Harry Noyes joined voice and will to the human throng, then actively peopling that colonial State. It is no new thing for a man to be born, nor among the earth's inhabitants is one man but an atom, yet the value of one life is as one link to a chain. Therefore each life possesses an interest, a value in human society. The Omniscient one observes the fall of a sparrow; may not man note the loss of his brother? Briefly stated, Harry Noyes was born October 22d, 1833, in Atkinson, New Hampshire. While yet a boy his parents moved to Lynn, Massachusetts, where he resided until 1855. The year previous Harry married his present wife, one of the most estimable of ladies. In '55 he came to California, but not meeting with that success which he had anticipated, the next year he returned to his home in Massachusetts. At the breaking out of the war in '61 Harry joined a Massachusetts regiment, and fought to maintain the flag of his country. In 1866 he came to this State and started into business at Franktown. In '68 he came to Reno, where, save a few months time, he remained up to the time of his death. Tuesday night at 11:15, the flesh proved too weak to retain the spirit and his soul quietly left its earthly casket to find a more congenial climate on the other shore. Mrs. Noyes and Willie are left behind, but they alone do not mourn his loss. An entire community feel, like the Saviour when the Jewish woman had touched his garment, that a part of its living force had passed from it. Mr. Noyes was a man of thorough business honesty, and of positive qualities. As one who knew him well said: "If he had his faults, and he was more a man for those, they were of the head; his virtues came strong and full from his head and heart." He was also of that class of men who grow in one's estimation, the longer and more intimately one knew him. His religion was to do right by all men who act honorably towards all, to love and care best for those who constituted his own household. To be base was foreign to his nature, to do right was his every purpose. A kind husband and father and a good citizen is no more. Peace to his body, eternal felicity to his soul. Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Methodist Church, under the auspices of the Masonic Order, of which Society he was a member in good standing for eight years, his funeral services were held.

DISTRICT COURT.—The case of A. J. Bunting and M. Harrison vs. the C. P. R. R. for \$10,000 damages, was before the District Court Wednesday on a motion of non suit. Tuesday afternoon this motion was made and argued by Mr. H. S. Brown, one of the attorneys for the railroad company. Mr. T. E. Haydon, an attorney for the plaintiffs, argued in opposition to the company's motion. Wednesday Mr. Wm. Boardman, also attorney for plaintiffs, in a two hours speech, read the law bearing on his side of the case, and then very pointedly argued in opposition to the motion for nonsuit. At 11 o'clock Mr. W. H. L. Barnes, an attorney for the railroad, commenced his speech in close of the argument for the company. He took up the testimony of each witness for the plaintiffs, none others had been examined, and made many clear statements and a forcible showing in favor of his motion and against the case as presented in testimony by plaintiffs. At the conclusion of Col. Barnes' speech, Judge Wright decided in favor of the company's motion, and the case was nonsuited. We had evidently misapprehended the facts in the case, as we considered it certain that the plaintiffs would recover the actual amount of loss sustained by them. Had the jury rendered a verdict for defendants it would have been much more satisfactory.

AN HEIR.—If pride goes before a fall R. A. Frazier had better pick his way very carefully. That good man has been walking about all day with his head thrown well back and a regular spring smile on his face. When he stops by a post to talk he writes R. A. Frazier, junior, several times, and if you look under "Births" the reason will be explained to you. Good health to the junior, say we.

We acknowledge many courtesies from Congressman Wieu.

SUGGESTION.—From the *Enterprise* we learn that the Comstock stomach is beginning to rebel against the Compound which has been sold in Virginia City under the seductive title of milk. The Board of Aldermen, all milk-loving men, has passed an ordinance banishing disguised water and chalk from the markets, and a physician has been appointed for the special duty of inspecting the quality of lacteal fluid offered to the Virginians. We do not desire to say that this is an insidious move against the water company, but we think our dairymen should take advantage of the situation. A vigorous move in this matter would insure a steady cash market for all the milk in Washoe county, and the business could not fail to be profitable. Two of our representative ranchers attempted to supply Virginia last year with a pure article of milk but found it hard work because there was no difference made between chalk and water and red cows milk. The ordinance in question solves the difficulty, and we hope to see Washoe county monopolize the milk and butter trade of the Comstock.

Mrs. BOWENS.—A great many people in this State are inclined to accuse Rover directly of the murder of I. N. Sharp, and now comes Mrs. Bowers, the "Washoe seeress," and says he is innocent. Cause why? Rover's spook came and told her so, and now it becomes us to state that this settles the matter so far as we are concerned. We don't believe that Mrs. Bowers would make mistakes in a matter of this kind, and everyone should feel obliged to her for throwing so much light upon a mooted question. By the way, they do say that Mrs. B. has found two or three diamond rings for persons who had the misfortune to lose them, and if it could be, we should like her services in that department for a short time. Not that we value the ring at all, but it was a keepsake.

GRAND CONCERT.—The Baptist Church Society have prepared two grand concerts for the entertainment of Reno and vicinity. The nights appointed are Friday and Saturday, March 1st and 2d. The exercises will consist of six grand choruses, several solos, vocal and instrumental, charades, tableaux, etc. The programme has been carefully rehearsed for several weeks, and we anticipate that the concerts will prove very enjoyable. The proceeds will go to the Church, and that announcement will be sufficient to crowd Reno Opera House to-night and to-morrow night.

TEAMING TO BODIE.—M. J. F. Gladding's two large freight teams are now on their way from Wadsworth to Bodie. Mr. G. has taken the contract for hauling the pumping machinery recently purchased for the Florida mine to that company's property, and the contract will take the services of four 16-animal teams from now until May. Freight is very lively just now to Bodie, and work will be plentiful until Spring, when the teams will probably be returned to the Bellville route, where they have been at work up to this time.

J. L. McFarlin will make the new hose carriage for the new hose of "48." Mac understands the carriage's wants, and will get up the boss hose cart. It will be completed within a month. Then the boys of old "48" will feel proud and demand at least a bonfire in the vicinity of Chinatown. Of course it must be pleasant weather and in the daytime.

James Leeper, while wrestling with his brother Tuesday evening, severely sprained his neck. The most serious part of it all was a good scare to his parents and himself, and a little patronage bestowed upon a physician. James is doing well and gives no sign of creating a serious local for the press.

AT COLUMBIA.—We received this morning a prospectus of Columbia Law School, and upon examination find that our genial friend Charles Wright is enrolled with the junior class. Mr. Wright is an earnest and able young man, and we hope to hear of his success in the new field.

PUB. DOCS.—Senator Jonesas hour thanks for copies of his speech, also of the Congressional Record, covering most of the silver discussion. These are very interesting documents, and we hope our Silver Senator may continue his favors.

Hagerman has some fine codfish. They are of the new catch.

Jottings.

Old Weather-cock says the sun will shine next month.

Ten patients at the County Hospital and that's 5 too many.

The Humboldt vs. Washoe county case has been decided in favor of this county, and Washoe will get the trades in due season.

Not an item in or about the Justice Court—quiet and orderly times there. Tough on the newspapers—satisfactory for the taxpayers.

Copies of the "Brother's Lullaby" may be obtained at Brookins & Co.

Mrs. Saltier, milliner and dress-maker, has moved into Frank Chase's store on Virginia street.

The Bunting case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Ten days' time has been granted the defendant to file answer to statement on motion for new trial in the Thompson-Powling libel suit.

We hear that even Ah Chung, nephew of the man murdered in Reno, is afraid to testify against Ah Chouey. The Reno Celestials are very chary of their tongues upon this subject.

Several of our citizens are interested in mines out East, and will visit them next month.

Feeny, the V. & T. brakeman who lost an arm and a leg at lake View, in the South end of the county, last Tuesday, died Wednesday.

The Congregational social has been postponed to one week from Friday, and will be held at the residence of Donald McKay, Friday evening the 8 inst. All are cordially invited.

Who has seen Ah Chouey?

Mrs. Noyes desires us to state that she feels very grateful to her friends for their marked kindness to her during the sickness and funeral services of her late husband.

The lightning train was two hours and a half late last night.

The Baptist concert to-night at Reno Opera House.

Dalpus Suro, the Assyrian, went below last night.

The school masters of Hufferaker District vote to-morrow on proposition of a \$500 special tax.

Richard Nash has been seriously ill with pneumonia. Convalescent.

The mail route to Sierra Valley is so "mirty" that the contractor takes one letter at a time from Truckee, and all letters bearing two stamps will have to remain until the road gets better in the Spring.

Mr. D. H. Jones, of Virginia City, and Crit. Thornton, of Eureka, were in town to-day.

Three emigrant coaches containing the mongrel festives passed westward this afternoon.

One hundred and ninety-five bars of silver bullion passed up this morning to the Carson Mint.

Ah Chuey.

Sheriff Lamb informs us that Ah Chuey, the Celestial made notorious by Ah-las Cowie and Ah woe Breen, was captured yesterday afternoon at Wellington's station, 50 miles from Carson City on the road from Carson to Aurora. Chuey will remain in Virginia City to the close of the trial of Breen, Cowie and Ah Dock. Then this Celestial chunk of iniquity will be removed to our county jail and be tried at the next term of court.

We hope that the arrest made at Wellington may not prove as the one at Dayton did, not the man. Ah Chuey, it was ascertained, had, in every probability started for Bodie or Aurora, hence there is every probability that the right man is in the hands of the officers. His trial here will prove one of special interest, since, if the State has no bad luck, Ah Chuey will swing. He has a record, at all events, as black as an Egyptian night, and his crime in this city would cause the fiends of purgatory to shudder at the diabolical deed.

COMING.—Prof. Shepherd will lecture on some literary or historical subject at the Congregational Church some time after the 15th of next month. Henry Ward Beecher, of international fame and Hades-Tilton notoriety, will pass through here next month. Rev. A. Drahms will use his influence to have H. W. B. favor our citizens. A lecture from Beecher ought to draw a better house than the Richmond Troupe.

MARKET REPORT.

San Francisco Market.

There is no change worthy of special note in the San Francisco or home market. The changes which have occurred, will be noticed below.

Gold opened to-day in New York at 101 1/2.

Currency—98@98 1/2. Silver—3 1/2 discount. In the London market, 55d.

It will thus be seen that since the passage of the silver bill that silver has advanced.

Currency, 97 3/4 @ 98. Trade dollars—96 @ 96 1/2. Silver discount, 4 @ 4 1/2. In England market, 54 1/2 d.

FLOUR—Extra is jobbing at \$6 1/4 @ 6 1/2.

WHEAT—\$1 95 @ 2 10.

BARLEY—\$1 25 @ 1 30.

OATS—\$1 30 @ 1 60.

CORN MEAL—2 1/2 @ 3c.

POTATOES—\$1 25 @ 30c.

ONIONS—1 00 @ 1 75.

BEANS—3 20 @ 4 25.

HAMS—12 @ 15c.

BACON—11 1/2 @ 15c.

LARD—11 @ 17c.

TURKEYS—18 @ 20c. 1/2 lb.

CHICKENS—\$6 00 @ 11 00 1/2 doz.

EGGS—30c @ 35 1/2 doz.

BUTTER—25 @ 30c.

CHEESE—18 @ 22c.

HONEY—10 @ 14c.

WOOL—11 @ 20c.

SYRUP—70c 1/2 gal.

BEEF—5 1/2 @ c. 9.

MUTTON—7 @ 11c.

PORK—5 1/2 @ 6 1/2 c; Dressed, 8 1/2 c.

HIDES—Dryflint, 15 @ 15 1/2; Salted, 7 @ 9c.

TALLOW—6 @ 8c.

SALT—Coarse Liverpool, \$18 @ 20; Dairy, \$30 @ 32 1/2 ton.

HAY—\$13 @ \$19 50 1/2 ton.

LUMBER—Rough, \$12 1/2 @ \$17.

FLOORING—\$25.

BLASTING POWDER—50 @ 75c.

QUICKSILVER—42 1/2 @ 44.

HONEY—12 1/2 @ 20c. 1/2 lb.

Reno Market.

FLOUR—Extra \$4 50 1/2 C.

WHEAT—\$3 @ 30.

BARLEY—\$2 35 @ 2 45.

OATS—\$2 60 @ 2 75.

CORN MEAL—4 1/2 c.

POTATOES—2 @ 2 1/2 c.

HAY—Baled, \$13 @ 18; Loose, \$10.

ONIONS—3c.

BEANS—6 @ 8c.

HAMS—17 @ 18c.

BACON—16 @ 18c.

LARD—16 @ 20c.

CHICKENS—\$6 @ 9 per doz.

TURKEYS—20c. 1/2 lb.

TROUT—19 @ 20c. 1/2 lb.

EGGS—35 @ 40c.

BUTTER—30 @ 35c.

CHEESE—25c.

APPLES—\$2 75 @ 3 00 1/2 box.

SYRUP—Best, \$1 00 1/2 gal.

SALT—Coarse—Leete's Salt, \$25; Dairy, \$55 1/2 ton.

POWDER—Vulcan, 50 @ 70c. 1/2 lb; Santa Cruz Blasting, \$4 @ \$4 1/2 1/2 keg.

WOOL—Nevada, 12 1/2 @ 14c, Oregon, 15 1/2 @ 16c.

HIDES—14 @ 15c; Culls at value.

BEEF CATTLE—6 @ 8c.

HOGS—6 @ 6 1/2 c.

SHEEP—7 @ 9c.

PELTS—Including fleece, 10 @ 75c.

BAILING ROPE—14 @ 16c.

GRAIN SACKS—10 @ 12 1/2 c.

TALLOW—6 @ 7c.

LUMBER—Rough, \$16 @ 18.

FLOORING—\$35 @ 37 1/2.

SHINGLES—Pine \$3 @ 3 1/2 1/2 M; Redwood, \$1 1/2 @ 4 62 1/2 1/2 M.

WOOD—\$5 @ 6 1/2 1/2 cord.

Len Harris, if report be true, has changed his business as railroad detective and engaged in the bullion business. Len is a good officer and it is a shame that he should resign his office to become the possessor of the "slave of thousands." We are almost inclined to hope that what he has regarded as silver may yet prove to be lead, and that Chief Breen, assisted by Cowie, may find employment for their superior talents at the instance of Jim Orndorff of Virginia City. Len might desire to swap his bullion, at all events interested friends will find him at the Depot Hotel.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a complimentary ticket to the grand ball of the V. & T. employees, to be given in Carson, March 14th. We shall take much pleasure in attending, for we know just how hospitable those rail-roads are.

The Last Trinité.

One cannot but feel, when led into the presence of the dead, that a sense of the incomprehensibility of this mystery of life steals upon him. We are ignorant of death, nor do we for one moment apprehend its significance. It is well, however, that that which is of daily occurrence remains as hidden from our conceptions as life itself. We behold at a distance its dim, shadowy outlines, we gaze for the moment upon the silent, upturned face, we apprehend not and, like one beholding the image of his face, straightway forget that which we have seen. Thursday afternoon a large number of friends, the order of which he was a consistent member, and the wife and son of our late deceased fellow citizen, Harry Noyes, gathered at the Methodist Church, and afterwards at the Masonic cemetery, to pay their last tribute to the memory of the departed. He is gone forever from our midst; earth kindly folds to her bosom her own, and his spirit has fled to its Author. "There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be spread out before us like the islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beings that pass before us like shadows, will stay forever in our presence."

Personal.

Montgomery Blair announces his intention to write a history of the administrations of Jackson and Lincoln, in order to put his father in his true position respecting the great events and men of his day.

Miss Nelson has arrived in London, her health much improved by her holiday sojourn in the south of France. The rehearsals of Shakspeare's Twelfth Night had commenced vigorously at the Haymarket.

M. Lecocq's new opera, entitled Le Petit Due, and just produced at the Paris Renaissance, is represented to have made a most favorable impression. The libretto is from the pens of MM. Melhac and Halévy.

Four great nephews of George Washington have asked Congress to purchase from them, for the government, a large number of relics of our first President. They ask \$12,000. Professor Henry recommends the purchase.

A curious commentary on national gratitude is afforded in the fact that the daughter of the famous French General Kieber is living in Baden at the age of eighty-two, dependent for support on the charity of the Russian consulate, having for years vainly solicited aid from France.

Patti is still singing under the management of Strakosch, who paid the hundred thousand francs, the price of her separation from her husband, with the understanding that Patti should sing fifty times for him under certain conditions.

During the German Crown Prince's recent visit to Rome he took the young Crown Prince of Italy in his arms and kissed him. This simple action has made a great sensation in France, where it seems to be considered a political demonstration.

The great and good Duncan is now before the bar of justice and is feeling very poorly. He admits that he has not done anything wrong, and with a candor which does him honor states freely that he is sorry for what has happened. He did not want to go to jail, simply because his family had certain prejudices against jails, and yet Duncan would have it known that he felt no malice towards anybody. He is willing to admit that the public mistakes have not been intentional, and when he gets to banking again he will not punish anybody for mistakes of the head.

Leep's Yeast Cakes are pure bakers stock yeast—don't fail to try them.

BORN.

THOMPSON—In Franktown, February 28th, 1878, to the wife of Wm. Thompson—a daughter.

FRAZIER—In Reno, February 27th, 1878, to the wife of Robert A. Frazier—a son.

ROBERT—In Reno, February 23d, 1878, to the wife of A. Robert—a son.

SUNDERLAND—In Reno, February 22d, 1878, to the wife of Jno. Sunderland—a son.

DICKINSON—In Oakland, Cal., February 16th, 1878, to the wife of F. C. Dickinson—a son.

MARRIED.

LEPPER—PRIME—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Taylorville, Feb. 2d, 1878, by Rev. T. S. Tren, Mr. Robert C. Leeper of Reno, to Miss Adda M., eldest daughter of E. M. Prime.

DIED.

NOYES—In Reno, February 28th, 1878, Melville Harry Noyes, aged 44 years 4 months and 4 days.

RENO WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

ALEXANDER & HAYDEN,
PROPRIETORS.

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Six months, 2.50
Three months, 1.50

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Office in McParlin's building, Sierra Street, north of the Railroad.

AGENTS:

GEO. M. MOTT, is our only authorized Agent at Sacramento. He is empowered to make contracts, collect and receive for all advertisements from that place, published in the Daily or Weekly GAZETTE.

P. FISHER, 21 Merchants' Exchange, is duly authorized to act as our agent in San Francisco.

Friday, March 1st, 1878.

Eastern Situation.

The questions at issue in the settlement of peace between Russia and Turkey are being partly solved, yet in some respects becoming more complicated each day. Russia is tightening her hold upon Turkey, and seems resolved, despite the caution of the Powers, to make a most advantageous peace to Russia's interests. The unique attitude of England has given Russia cause to push her troops further into Turkey than Russia might otherwise have done, or else been compelled to have gone far out of her way to find excuse for so doing. Germany now stands in the light of a Russian peace-maker. Her dislike to England and Austria and the probable acquisitions which Prussia will receive on a favorable termination of the war and an advantageous peace for Russia has led Bismarck to direct European affairs with actual partiality for Russia. The superior diplomacy of the Russian Minister, Gortschakoff, has placed the empire of Alexander on equal footing with the first nations of the earth. He has as a friend Bismarck, and Austria will not oppose him. Italy will stay at home, and France has no disposition to fight. The Turkish provinces have furnished him every assistance, and he has kept England divided in sentiment, harassed as to what she shall do, and yet constantly furnishing him pretexts to push his conquests, consummate his designs and show how puny is that foe in diplomacy which at the siege of Sebastopol gave defeat to the now powerful Muscovite. The English fleet hangs around Constantinople; the Russian force quite invest the ancient Byzantium. England sold to Turkey part of the Port's fleet, and now comes a report that Russia is obtaining possession of the Sultan's ships of war. England is buying horses and has ordered 150,000 Henry rifles. Russia is concentrating 300,000 men around the very citadel of Moslem power. Thus it is seen that the Eastern situation is one of expectant interest, and therefore the world's eye is turned to Constantinople, for each day the statesman reads much that is significant between the lines of the various telegrams. The diplomacy of Gortschakoff, Andrassy, Bismarck, Derby and the Turkish Minister, is far more interesting and deeply significant than the clash of arms at Shipka, Plevna or Kars, and it may it may yet transpire that the conference of the Powers at Baden-Baden will be postponed until the map of Europe has been greatly altered, or possibly its session's work will ere March next have been determined and a day's quiet unimportant labor but approve what has already been consummated.

Sagebrush and Alkali.

Yesterday afternoon, in default of any celebration of the day and to improve the sunshine, one of our citizens visited the sagebrush land in Spanish Spring Valley which are now principally owned by the canal and land company lately organized in Reno. He found that Spanish Spring contains some very fine land, and declares the proposed canal perfectly feasible and a question of months. Sagebrush and alkali are the only objectionable things about Nevada soil. The sagebrush disappears as the water advances, and the alkali comes to the surface with the water table. It is claimed that thorough drainage after a frequent flooding of the land is an efficient manner of clearing ground of alkali, but this is often impracticable. The process is employed in Utah.

Another remedy has been lately proven by experiment which we think

to be more effective and easy of application. It has been shown that the application of gypsum to alkali lands at the rate of 1000 pounds to the acre, will render production easy upon lands which never supported a crop before. We believe that there are large deposits of gypsum in this immediate neighborhood, and therefore it will be easy to try its powers. We have seen, with much pleasure, the spreading and growth of our system of canals and ditches, and the sagebrush disappearing as the water advanced. We should like now to have our farmers get the better of alkali, and intelligent experiment will do it. With sagebrush and alkali both well under control, Nevada would become a great agricultural State.

The House Wife.

The Silver bill has passed, the Sacramento flood is subsiding, and a lull in politics induces us to take up the above subject. We feel more inclined thereto after listening, last Sunday, to a very entertaining discourse by Rev. Mr. Gray, upon housekeeping. The speaker thought there was moral power in a housewife's duties, and we know that he was right. There is moral power in every relation existing between husband and wife, or man and man.

We have, during a short and interesting career of single blessedness, noted two classes of homes, which illustrate the power alluded to. We have seen a certain class of men who always wanted you to go home with them. "Come over and take dinner with me," said they, "I can promise you something good to eat, and my wife will be glad to see you." Now that man knew that his good wife was at that very moment bustling about in her neat household, working and studying how she could add a charm to his home, or a pleasure to his daily fare. He knew that his helpmate would keep the hearth stones warm, and greet his friends at any time with smiling good nature. Hence, he wanted you to go home with him, and why? Because that was the best place to which he could take you. These two would often go out into the world of art and letters for brief seasons of enjoyment, but they were always glad to regain their own little world at home, where the affairs of love were administered, and the throne acknowledged a queen whose daily care was the comfort and care of her loyal subject. We don't know whether a wife like that has any power, but have always thought we would like to serve under such a government.

Now, there is another class, and they would always ask you home with them, but their wife is not very well. At other times they would be glad to have you, but they are not sure about your fare. These men are never sure of good dinners unless on state occasions, but are reasonably certain of lectures all the time. Reproaches are more plentiful than smiles with them, and they are taught plainly and unmistakably that home life was never calculated for pleasure, but purely for a satisfaction of bodily wants. To derive pleasure from eating or drinking is unworthy of a high minded man, according to these house wives, and the poor man who has inherited these tastes through generations goes away from home to gratify them. This may sound like a masculine theory, but we counsel the house wife to try the comparative effect of very good, and very bad household treatment upon her spouse, and note the results.

We conclude this suggestion by concurring with Mr. Gray, that the housewives have more power than all of the men to whom they minister, and we believe that a well cooked mutton chop is more powerful than all the tears and curtain lectures which were ever shed.

Mighels, of the Appeal, a sensitive and chivalrous penster withal, has been shaking his pepperbox—formidable weapon—at Prof. Gunning again. It is whispered that Gunning called Mighels a horse thief, and hazarded the belief that he was bought with British gold, whereupon the editor of the Morning Appeal (\$8 per year in advance) toes the mark, scoffs at the allegation and defies the allegator, by admitting the facts pleaded and triumphantly asserting that proof can not be produced. Gunning can't hold that fort for a minute. His position is all wrong, for he stands upon the ideal ground that an insinuation in regard to a few horses can hurt a Nevada editor, which it can't nor never could.

Condition of California.

The recent floods are of course the main topic of discussion in our neighbor State, and it is about time to begin to cast up the results. The entire valley of the Sacramento, which is subject to inundation, now stands under water. Every levee, except that surrounding Sacramento, has been broken, and every island in the river save one is submerged. Crops have been destroyed, and in many places the prospect of crops for next year has been covered by the mud. The loss of live stock by the flood has been comparatively small, and human life has escaped almost miraculously, but growing crops and the works of former years have been swept away in a day.

The Bee thinks there is no use of leveeing against such floods, and the press of the entire State is demanding of the Legislature some practical and lasting relief.

On the Highlands, and in the foothills abundant crops are assured by the copious rains. In the Northern portion of the State the damage has also been great, and relief is demanded from the Legislature.

Among other measures, a general no-fence law is in view, it being argued that farmers whose crops and fences have been washed away need some protection outside of their own efforts.

Many thousands of orange trees are being planted in the foothills during the present season.

The Bee gives the rainfall for the season: Sacramento, 19.50; San Rafael 42.35; Petaluma, 28.08; Visalia, 7.89; Colusa, 21.82; Jackson, 24.17; Nevada City, 34.78; Santa Rosa, 33.30; Lower Lake, 38.80; Alameda, 18.35; San Jose, 13.50; Woodland, 20.14; Weaverville, 46.08; Grayson, 8.53; Antioch, 11.38; Yreka, 14.84; Chico, 27.39; Marysville 16.88; San Diego, 9.29; Stockton, 13.20; Headstung, 62.97; Santa Cruz, 27.53; Watsonville, 18.52. And the following figures are up till the 18th instant: Oakland, 11.54; Niles, 15.19; Pleasanton, 15.46; Livermore, 10.60; Midway, 7.12; Ellice, 7.43; Lathrop, 9.34; Galt, 12.35; Brighton, 15.38; Auburn, 31.72; Ione, 12.69; Modesto, 7.59; Merced, 7.41; Fresno, 5.37; Tulare, 3.04; Delano 3.04; Sumner, 4.52; Caliente, 9.33; Kern, 8.60; Tehachipe, 8.37; San Mateo, 19.05; San Jose, 11.83; Gilroy, 17.95; Hollister, 11.85; Pajaro, 18.62; Salinas, 14.28; Soledad, 9.10; Mission San Jose, 14.09; Los Angeles, 13.77.

Thomas C. Anderson, about whose trial in New Orleans lately so much has been said, was sentenced on Saturday last to two years at hard labor and costs. Rather a strange state of affairs this. Democrats try their opponents and conviction is assured. They vote Pacheco out of Congress when every decision in his State sustained him. They vote Darrell out of Congress when his majority was 2,000. They try Anderson before a public defaulter, and after a Grand Jury had failed to indict, motion for a new trial was denied of course, and sentence has been pronounced. There seems to be a reasonable prospect that the Democratic party will kill itself before 1880, and one thing is assured, the people will no longer endure this unscrupulous partisan spirit, which deliberately ignores the facts and merits of every case.

The Utah Legislature adjourned on Saturday last after passing a new election law. This law provides for registration and a secret ballot, and was signed by the Governor. Polygamous marriages are reported to be increasing rather than decreasing in Utah. A commission lately appointed by the Gentile residents is now in Washington trying to induce Congress to prohibit the evil of the Mormons. Every honest man believes that the unhung villains in Utah are multiplying their rights to criminal prosecutions daily, and it has long been a matter of self respect with our Government to regulate this matter. If, however, it is desirable to maintain a section in the middle of our continent which shall perpetuate the manner and customs of Turkey, Congress will say so by masterly inactivity when this subject is proposed.

Neil Dow, the total abstinence fanatic, recently declared that selling liquor was a more heinous crime than the perpetration of either arson or murder.

Dow was in the war and held some office—Colonel we believe. It became his pleasant duty once to confiscate a large lot of liquors in one of the Southern States. Dow sold them for the benefit of the Government and put the benefit in his pocket. We have a distinct and abiding belief that men of the Dow stamp talk to loud.

SMALL TALK.

Drury of the News speaks of Washington in very high terms, and shows him up as a local celebrity.

A majority of the Wisconsin Legislature does not believe there is a hell, and the people, after noting their acts, hope they may be in error.

It seems to be the opinion that the announcement of Daggett's candidacy is about the first bona fide revelation of the true inwardness of our slate makers.

Buffalo Bill is out again in print. This time it is "Lariat Dan, or the Mystery of Dead Man's Trace." Wonder when B. William will retire from active life.

There is a bone to be picked between the Bodie Standard and the Carson Appeal. It is a soup bone, the latter paper having said that a soup house was to be erected in Bodie.

The Eureka Sentinel believes that Rover was hung to catch votes, and that Harrington was pardoned years ago for the same purpose. The Sentinel has new thoughts at times.

Parkinson, stand up. Who told you to say, "In the parlance of every day vernacular"? Come now, out with it, let's have no evasion. You can't afford to shoulder a crime like that.

Col. Fair has been talking to some one in San Francisco, and used this mysterious expression in regard to the mines: "Well, sir, the baby is born, and it is bigger than its daddy." The stocks sharps all think it a new bonanza.

The Omaha Herald thinks that another year of development will make the Black Hills equal to the Comstock. Claims are being settled, it says. Yes, that's so; the claims can no longer be jumped, but the Indians will jump the claimers which is most as bad.

The Silver bill has at last passed both houses of Congress, and Jones telegraphs that it will become a law whether the President vetoes or not. The Senate amendments were concurred in by a very large majority of the House, and the much wanted "dollar of our daddies" may be expected soon to greet us as of yore.

Otto Greenwood of Carson is having considerable trouble because somebody won't let him say that he was the first translator of something of no importance. The translator, though past boyhood, is certainly yet in his Greenhood, or he would see this matter as we do. He certainly Otto, anyhow.

Joe Duncan, the notorious fugitive banker, who has given the police more trouble than any other criminal since the early days of the city, and who has been the cause of more newspaper comments than any other individual of purely local celebrity, was captured Sunday morning shortly after midnight by Captain Lees, the Chief of a squad of trusted officers.—S. P. Chronicle.

Duncan is safely locked up out of harm's way, and it is to be hoped that even and exact justice may be meted out to him.

Mrs. Van Cott says that the hard times have affected evangelists, as well as other people, as they don't get any salaries. She says she doesn't get many presents, and never had a free railroad ticket or minister's half-ticket offered her in her life.—Exchange.

Ah ha! Mrs. Van is at last just where we want her—at home. And the first man who gives her a ticket to get away on ought to be forced to listen to her lectures. By the way, Cott, dear, you forget to say why "evangelists" shouldn't be affected!

Duncan has been juggled, and in a very few moments after the cell door closed a reporter's nose was sticking through a crack and lighting up the apartment. Duncan says he didn't go to do it at all; that he has sacrificed everything which his son had to keep the bank afloat, and then couldn't make it. He lays all his grief at the doors of the Bank of California. Had that institution not failed, &c., &c. Duncan, like all other philanthropic bankers, always scorned filthy lucre, he toiled for the people, and his labors were thwarted by bold, bad men. He did not know that an attempt to escape would cast a suspicion upon his conduct, but probably wanted to save taxpayers the expense of prosecution. His assets when captured consisted of \$1 50 and a lady's outfit for purpose of disguise.

News Summary.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury issued instructions to-day for discontinuing the receipt, at the San Francisco and Carson mints, of deposits for returns in trade dollars, and that the deposits heretofore made be settled for in that coin on satisfactory evidence being furnished that the same will be exported, or, if preferred by depositors, they may receive their silver back in fine mint bars.

The Chinese question has been presented before the House Committee on labor and education, very fully by Kennedy the attorney of the Six Chinese Companies of San Francisco. Next Monday the Pacific Coast members of the House will state the case of the people.

Darrell, Republican Representative from Louisiana, has been unseated in the House by party vote, and a Democrat takes his place. Darrell by Republican count had 2,000 majority and by Democratic count had 1,000 majority over his Democratic opponent.

The House Committee on elections by vote of 6 to 5 report that Dean Democratic, is elected over Field Republican, in the Third Congressional District of Mass. Chandler Democratic, voted with the Republicans on the Committee and will bring in a minority report.

General Grant has opened afresh the Sumner-Motley scandal. He now accuses Mr. Jay, one of Sumner's defenders, of being his worst enemy when alive.

The Insane Asylum at Winooski, Wis., burned on the night of Feb. 21, and four inmates perished in the flames. Property loss small.

In the House Feb. 21, the bill to relieve the disability of women, providing that when a woman has been a member of the highest court in any State or Territory she shall, on application, be admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court, passed by 189 to 64.

The beef-packing house of Nelson Morris, at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago was entirely destroyed by fire Feb. 21. Loss estimated at \$130,000; insurance, \$10,000.

The New York Sun of Feb. 21 says: Louis Lousberry, a friend of Senator Conkling, has been removed as Custom House Weigher by orders from Washington, to make room for a champion-in-arms of President Hayes.

In the Maine Senate Feb. 21, the bill to allow women the right to vote at municipal elections was indefinitely postponed.

The President and Mrs. Hayes were present for several hours on the night of Feb. 21, at the Methodist fair in Masonic Temple, Baltimore, and held a general reception.

Ben Wade lies dangerously ill at Cleveland Ohio.

Three persons have thus far died from drinking poisonous well water at Richford, Vt.

The English have defeated the Insurrectionists of South Africa and the Kafirs are becoming peaceable.

Ex-Postmaster-General Tyner has been appointed the United States Commissioner to the General Post-office Convention to be held at Paris next May.

On the 27th of January a tidal wave swept over the beach at Callao, doing much damage. For ten days previously strong shocks of earthquakes were felt at Lima.

The Eastern situation is but little changed. The London Times editorially says it considers the situation very unsatisfactory. Europe is armed to the teeth, and is increasing its armament day by day.

LONDON, February 23.—A well-informed Vienna correspondent affirms that Sefvet Pasha still hesitates to sign General Ignatieff's conditions defining the eastern and southern limits of Bulgaria, and says the conditions also, despite the denial of the Agence Russe, prescribe the expulsion, practically, of the entire Mussulman population.

A mattress caught fire in one of the cells of the Eureka jail, Feb. 21st, and nearly roasted the prisoner out before the flames were extinguished.

The present overflow of the low lands along the Sacramento river is more disastrous than that of 1861 and 1862. It is almost impossible at the present time to correctly estimate the amount of the damage done. The districts inundated embrace some of the most fertile and productive portions of

California. These lands comprise some 100,000 acres, and are covered by several feet of water. Steamers and sail vessels with ease pass over this large inundated tract.

The Russians are laying torpedoes in the Gulf of Saros and the Sea of Marmora.

The damage done by the late floods in Sutter county, California, is estimated at more than \$1,000,000.

John Runk, the murderer of police officer Coots of San Francisco will be hanged for that crime in that city Friday, March 29.

Dexter, (Me.) February 23.—Last evening J. W. Barron, Treasurer of the Dexter Savings Bank, not returning home, search was made for him, and he was found locked in the vault, handcuffed, gagged and with a rope around his neck. He was senseless, and died this morning. He had several bad wounds on the forehead. The robbers obtained less than \$100, and it is supposed they murdered the Treasurer because he would not open the safe.

Duncan, the celebrated forger, defaulter, and fugitive from justice, in San Francisco, has at last been captured at 509 Kearney street, and the papers are joyful over the fact. Looks to us as though the detectives had too good a thing on Duncan to let him get entirely away, and that the newspaper outcry produced his capture finally. Duncan with his son-in-law, B. F. LeWane, the Cashier of the Pioneer Land and Loan Bank, was defaulter to the little sum of \$1,235,401 35. The total number of victims is 2468, of whom the heaviest losers were Capt. Wilson \$60,000, and Mrs. Parsons \$19,200.

The Lower House of the South Carolina Legislature has a speaker who attends to public affairs in a gown which cost \$500. We don't know this man's name, but venture the assertion that his head is built like an almon, and would be easily covered with a No. 2 hat.

The survey of San Diego harbor reveals the fact that the conformation of the water line has not changed since 1859 and of 7,000 soundings taken none differ from those marked on the chart of that year.

The Idaho Avalanche is not well pleased at the appointment of a West Virginia man to be U. S. Marshal for Idaho. We do not blame the Avalanche. There are surely citizens of Idaho who could fill that position.

The body of Wm. McMahon was found in the Columbia river at Portland Sunday. He had been missing two weeks. There are suspicions of foul play.

The King of the Stockton hoodlums, convicted of robbery, has been sentenced to the State Prison for seven years.

The Workmen of Humboldt county want a new deal in State officers. "One Term" is their motto.

General Buckner and W. L. French are named as candidates for the Judgeship in Humboldt.

Thomas Stephens shot a man named Marvin, Friday, at Rainer, Oregon, inflicting a dangerous wound.

Governor Brayman is having trouble again about his official acts.

All available space in the American department of the Paris Exposition has been assigned, and we argue from that fact a successful exposition for the Parisians. We thought for a time of going to your show ourselves, but the passage of the silver bill has changed our notion. Apropos of going, it is said that Mr. Economy made the trip for \$500, and that Mr. Goodriver might easily return at an expense of \$1,000.

The Silver State is unkind enough to suggest that if Jones is worthy of commendation, Sharon is equally worthy of censure. Kelly can't see why Sharon should not resign, and wants the men who applaud Jones to tell him so in order that they may wear the jewelry of consistency. Kelly says that Sharon draws his salary and don't do anything therefor. This subject has all been discussed before, friend, and if you have never heard the good and efficient reasons for Sharon's action, we shall not take the trouble to repeat them. The late W. S. Wood thought Sharon a great man, and that is enough for us.

Rhetoric in serious discourses is like the flowers in corn; pleasing to those who come only for amusement, but prejudicial to those who would profit from it.—Swift.

LOCAL.

New Ore Melters.

The Schivel last Monday one of their ore reduction of any Creal furnace is process, since in the ore, while in is under the ore, around and over the stack. Saturday had previously do, an experimenter verberatory furnace that a high duced, and the same amount they were discovered the ore and slag, in one mass, since in the present separation. No made of this furnace. The Company v Bros., Harris are completely removed or build an entire ore operated on in the Golden Fleece \$31 silver. Of many differences success or failure cess. We have a tion of the method flux materials opinion as to the obtained. There in connection with it may be well for look into, and of reduction. They use in the fl other necessary cost of red make it unprofitable rich ore that is our fears on the ignorance and the process in proved a grand success.

DISTRICT COURT Bunting vs. C. Mr. Harrison vs. called in the Saturday morning Suit was brought recover damages for the morning of the lightning explosion was coming into a narrow escape was more fortunate in which the party completely demolished suffered an equal killed outright, and crippled that he and Harrison were cow-catcher as the the Sierra street Haydon and Board case of plaintiffs and Barnes were C. P. R. R.

GOOD NEWS.—terday by one who the mammoth iron is to reclaim the Spring Valley will ed during the coming our citizens whose coupled with the able to give wholehearted, and their as county are more the work shall be not a shadow of the feasibility of the handsome profit the investment. ing settled, we have full in the hands. What more would

RESIDENCE BUR morning, between residence of Fra Winemucca creek north of this place destroyed by fire. M absent at the time the men were aw fire evidently ceiling and roof, at was past control. ture was taken, ruined. Loss, \$ London Imperial- niture, \$500. The preventing any barns and out build

48'S BALL.—The passed off very plea the committee ear their care and cour the guests of the f understand that the \$100. Glad of it.

Jno. Sunderland look elsewhere and why.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

New Furnace.

Ore Melted—Future Plans.

The Schiveley Bros. commenced, last Monday morning, the erection of one of their ore furnaces for the reduction of any kind of ore. The old Creal furnace is not adapted to their process, since in it the heat passes over the ore, while in their furnace the fire is under the ore, and the heat passes around and over it and thence through the stack. Saturday they made, as we had previously announced they would do, an experiment with the Creal reverberatory furnace. They were assured that a high heat, could be produced, and the ore subjected to nearly the same amount of heat. At first they were disappointed, and so were the interested spectators. But about 3 o'clock that afternoon to their surprise out came the ore in a stream. The ore and slag, however, were united in one mass, since there is no provision in the present furnace for their separation. No further use will be made of this furnace as it now stands. The Company viz. Messrs. Schiveley Bros., Harris and Robb, will either completely remodel the Creal furnace or build an entirely new one. The ore operated on is very base ore from the Golden Fleece mine, and assays \$31 silver. Of course there are very many differences of opinion as to the success or failure of the Schiveley process. We have not sufficient information of the methods employed or the flux materials used, to express an opinion as to the results which may be obtained. There is, however, one item in connection with the process which it may be well for the too sanguine to look into, and that is the item of cost of reduction. The chemicals which they use in the flux in addition to the other necessary expenses, may give a total cost of reduction which would make it unprofitable to work any but rich ore that is at all base. We trust our fears on this point arise from ignorance and that at our next writing the process in question will have proved a grand success.

DISTRICT COURT.—The case of A. J. Bunting vs. the C. P. R. R. and of Mr. Harrison vs. the C. P. R. R. was called in the District Court last Saturday morning at nine o'clock. Suit was brought by these plaintiffs to recover damages for being run over on the morning of June 12th, 1877, by the lightning express, as that train was coming into town. Bunting had a narrow escape with his life. Harrison was more fortunate. The wagon in which the parties were riding was completely demolished. Their team suffered an equal fate, one horse being killed outright, and the other was so crippled that he was shot. Bunting and Harrison were scooped up by its cow-catcher as they were passing over the Sierra street crossing. Attorneys Haydon and Boardman presented the case of plaintiffs. Marshall, Brown and Barnes were the counsel for the C. P. R. R.

GOOD NEWS.—We were assured yesterday by one who should know that the mammoth irrigating canal which is to reclaim the lands of Spanish Spring Valley will surely be constructed during the coming year. Those of our citizens whose names have been coupled with the enterprise are all able to give wholesome aid to the project, and their associates in Nevada county are more than anxious that the work shall be completed. There is not a shadow of doubt in regard to the feasibility of the project, nor of the handsome profit to be made upon the investment. These things being settled, we have beside the needful in the hands of energetic men. What more would you.

RESIDENCE BURNED.—Last Friday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the residence of Frank Dickinson, on Winnemucca creek, about 35 miles north of this place, was totally destroyed by fire. Mrs. Dickinson was absent at the time in Oakland, and the men were away at work. The fire evidently caught between the ceiling and roof, and when discovered was past control. Some little furniture was taken out, but it was entirely ruined. Loss, \$3,500. Insured in London Imperial—house, \$2000; furniture, \$500. The men succeeded in preventing any destruction of the barns and out buildings.

48's BALL.—The Fireman's Ball passed off very pleasantly Friday night, the committee earning much praise by their care and courtesy shown towards the guests of the fire ladders. We understand that the net receipts reached \$100. Glad of it.

Jno. Sunderland is a proud man, look elsewhere and know the reason why.

Biblical.

Some Hard Hits Upon Our Local Gospel Sharps.

Sunday evening Rev. Mr. Gray at the Methodist Church, undertook to show his listeners how easily they might not know all of the scriptures, in order to induce them to join the Methodist Bible Class.

He recalled the memorable Democratic effort before the Lyceum, where an earnest advocate prayed his hearers to "render unto Peter the things which are Peter's."

In confidence the minister then disclosed the fact that he had once quoted his text from "Saint Acts" and no one seemed to realize the mistake, although Tom Hymers, Wm. Duck and a *Gazette* reporter occupied front seats.

Passing from this he recalled the effort of a learned theologian, who read "from the Pistols of General Paul," thereby earning the title of General Paul for all time.

We were also reminded of a lapsis lingua which befell a colored brother in the announcement of his theme. Said he, "My frens, I shall deliver to you to-night my tex fum de fust 'pistle' of Paul to de Canadians." And we agree with Mr. Gray that so long as such mistakes occur, Bible classes should be kept up.

EAR ACCIDENT.—Peter Dalton's horse has a new ear mark. Last Friday afternoon he attempted to imitate Geo. Shaefer, the Sierra street butcher. It no doubt occurred to him mind that a few Frenchmen would be pleased to see horse-meat hanging on the butcher's shambles. Alas for horse, alas for men. Pete Dalton's horse won't be so foolish again. The iron hook had no sooner pierced through the ear of his horsemanship than he violently pulled back. His ear was tough, and the shamble, which had often supported more than 1000 lbs of beef, was drawn from its place. But a tender part of the ear was found, and it gave way, leaving a first-class split. No damages were claimed, but the poor horse bore a subdued look as though he thought the entire joke was on himself.

THOUGHT HE WAS GONE.—Saturday, as a prominent lumber dealer was going up the track with head down, thinking about the dollar of his fathers, a dog attached to a tin can was flying through the sagebrush towards the railroad track. At a distance of ten feet from our friend the canine struck the track, and came at full speed towards the victim, the can making noise enough for a train of cars. Awakened so suddenly from his reverie, the pedestrian thought of course it was a locomotive and took to his heels, saying his prayers as he went. It was a close race between the man and the dog for a time, until the first fright was over, and then the man stopped. He explained to a chance observer that he had always wanted to see if he could outrun a dog, and believed he could.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.—The Supreme Court has just made public its decision in the case of E. C. Gooch, W. H. Frazier, R. A. Frazier and D. W. Bryant, Appellants, vs. James Sullivan and Patrick Kelly, Respondents. The judgment of our District Court entered a non-suit against Appellants, this judgment is now reversed and a new trial ordered. "Appellants will be allowed to amend their complaint, if they so desire, in order that the case may be tried upon its merits." The opinion is by Leonard J. Hawley C. J. and Beatty J. concurring.

PYRAMID.—From Foree Gregory, who is just in from Pyramid, we learn that the Jones and Kinkead shaft has a quantity of water, accompanying a late discovery of ore, which looks better than any yet found. Gregory brought in some good samples, besides some samples from his own mine, which he will send below. Bridges in the Infant tunnel, has encountered a very fine body of quartz recently and his hopes have risen in consequence. Everything in and about the camp looks well and things will boom in the Spring.

ORE COMING.—J. D. Shaw has gone to Cottonwood to bring in some ore from the McClelland mine for sample reduction by the Schiveley furnace. If this furnace proves what its inventors claim for it, Washoe county will raise a little mining excitement of her own.

The V. & T. boys give their annual ball the 14th prox. in Carson.

Public School.

With another gentleman, last Monday morning we visited Miss Emery's Department of the Public Schools. Some 45 bright boys and girls were quietly engaged in study. A class in arithmetic was called, and gave evidence of having satisfactorily prepared their lesson. We closely noted the lady's manner of conducting her class recitation, and the perfect order she maintained over those at their seats. We have not been in any school where in there is better order kept. This we had expected, however, since Miss Emery has established such a reputation. We were, therefore, more particularly concerned as to the thoroughness of the instruction which she imparts; whether she maintains excellent discipline at the expense of that other requisite—good lessons properly taught. It is our pleasure to state that those bright little fellows clearly answered her questions, and recited every exaction in a manner which showed that they understood what they were talking about. It is very frequently the case that public schools teachers grow careless and allow their pupils to skim along over their studies without ever really grasping or comprehending the subject taught. Parents learn that little John and Mary have been transferred to a higher apartment, and presuming that of course their children know what they have studied, that they are succeeding admirably, and all because of what they believe to be due to the brightness of their children and the excellence of the teacher. This very often results from the criminal neglect of the teacher. But in Miss Emery the trustees and parents have a fine instructor. She is doing successful and satisfactory work, and we do not hesitate to give her proper credit therefore.

Northern News.

Rev. A. P. White labors with sinful Quincy.

Mr. W. T. Byers, County Clerk of Plumas, is expected to return from his Eastern visit soon.

Quincyites remonstrate against a proposed law to reduce telegraphic rates. They say it will close the Plumas line.

The *National* says: Last week there was four dollars and a bit circulating in town, but some penurious cuss has been "sinking," and now there's only seven bits afloat.

Four Chinamen were under arrest in Quincy for aiding and abetting the escape of Ah Sam. The latter was taken below in snow, and his friends were discharged.

A Company has been formed at Janesville to extend the telegraph line from Susanville to that place.

The Plumas Ditch Company anticipate a six months' run of water this season—and that calls for lots of coin.

A grand ball was the attraction at Beckworth, February 22d. Thought Brigham would have mentioned it.

Plumas county is \$20,000 less in debt than three months ago. That is a healthy county.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Sunday evening, while Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Loomis were temporarily absent from their residence in the western addition, the two little children left at the house upset a coal oil lamp which was sitting on the table in the front room. The lamp fell on the floor and broke into numerous pieces and the spilt coal oil ignited. The little fellows spread the news at once. But for the fact that the flames were discovered by Mr. James O'Neil and another gentleman who was passing at the time, the residence of Mr. Loomis would have been burned to the ground. These gentlemen rushed into the house, and by promptly smothering the flames with bed clothing, prevented a serious conflagration.

Commercial Row is in a sorry plight. Cannot the property holders and business men along that street club together and raise a sum of money or its equivalent, sufficient to put this street in a decent condition? We have abundance of dirt and gravel near town. There are men out of employment who would work cheap. The roads in a day or two will just be in the condition for hauling dirt, etc. When is there a better time than when the necessity of the case urges to action?

Ah Sam arrived in Reno Saturday. He was covered with snow. He was dead. He was the Rocklin murderer.

Jottings.

The old Creal furnace will be remodeled for a thorough test of the new process.

Competent judges believe the Schiveley process will work Pyramid ores.

There was \$467,912 09 from the bonanzas Saturday night.

Go to Hagerman's and get some of that East India Chutnee. The best meat sauce ever built.

Anybody who wants to pay his subscription will not be denied admission to this office.

How about that amateur entertainment for the benefit of Washoe No. 2?

The *Gazette* has lectured four men into the sidewalk notice.

Chapin's greenhouse will be an attractive resort for the ladies during the summer.

A man without aspirations won't have to go dry much longer. That's one beautiful thing about election times.

A new social club called the "Hill-side" has been organized. The first soiree was given last Saturday evening.

Mr. John Sunderland has just received a late and most stylish lot of ladies' shoes.

The Silver bill has passed and Duncan has been captured. Now, what remains for our gentlemen friends but to try Cohn & Isaacs for a new suit of clothes, a paper collar, or a big handkerchief?

E. Meyer has just received a large invoice of cigars.

The four boys who were on trial Saturday afternoon before Justice Richardson for burglary were held to appear before the next Grand Jury, which meets in April.

One would scarcely believe that this time last year there was fine sleighing in Reno.

Although Lake Tahoe has raised about one foot by reason of the late snow and rain, the Truckee has increased her volume of water only to a slight extent.

Dr. Sheets has gone over to pull Bodie's teeth.

Lumber of all kinds at Bragg & Co's. Notice and statement on motion for a new trial was filed and recorded on Saturday by counsel for plaintiff in the Thompson-Powning libel suit.

The V. & T. R. R. is doing a good business just at present in passenger and freight traffic.

How the sweet little mouth of the festive school-girl waters as she gazes longingly at that luscious chocolate cream on provoking display at Chas. Knust's store. We fancy, too, that the unromantic boy has set down in his mind what he would quickly do with a ten cent piece were this coveted coin in his possession.

Tom Julien and Doc Hutchins have rich mines in their hands. They think of building an infirmary, several churches, and clearing the debt on the Episcopal Seminary within a few months.

The Justice Court furnishes not an item, and Richardson is now seriously considering certain methods by which his months' rent shall be paid. Wood and chickens are in demand in our market.

A gentleman who had exercised commendable zeal in Rover's behalf was asked what he thought of Duncan's capture. But before he could give answer, a couple of old jokers obtained audience, and gave it, with apparent seriousness, as their opinion, the one that Duncan was crazy, the other that he was innocent. The allusion is as plain as it is harmless.

J. E. Jones, of Pyramid, last Tuesday took his departure for that camp. He has sublime faith in the Jones & Kinkead, and we trust that his faith is founded in good rock, so that should discouraging winds blow and the rain of misfortune fall, his ore rock shall pan out the silver bricks in more than compensating abundance.

Messrs. Osburn and Shoemaker are making most tasty improvements in and about their drug store. By the by these gentlemen have a drug store noted for the very best medicines, drugs, toilet articles, etc. All of which they know how to present to the needy for a small consideration of filthy lucre.

General Crook says that there will not be an expedition organized against Sitting Bull in the Spring. If this item hits the Bull's eye he learns also that our *Weekly Gazette* is \$4 per year.

Is a Change needed.

Several days ago our attention was called to some matters concerning Mr. Cantrell's management of his department in our public school. We looked upon the matter as a mere misunderstanding of the teacher's motive or conduct, and counselled parents to advise their children, in order that the teacher's work might be a pleasure instead of the source of quarrels and punishment. We are now of the opinion that the trouble and threatened disorder was greater than we believed, and that Mr. Cantrell is not as successful as could be wished in his management. We can not understand how there should ever be strife between a teacher and any small boy under his charge, and this seems to be the case at present in Mr. Cantrell's room.

Although it is not at all necessary to blame the teacher for this state of affairs, it is highly important that such disorderly behavior should be corrected. It would be very unfortunate if misrule should obtain where we have been pleased to note order and studious application. If there are any boys in Mr. Cantrell's department who can not be governed, the Trustees should send them home. If, on the other hand, Mr. Cantrell is inefficient, or unable to govern his scholars, he should be promptly removed, and his successor appointed. Such a course would prevent much unnecessary trouble and loss of valuable time.

PERHAPS MARRIED.—Last Wednesday the County Clerk issued a marriage license to Mr. Alexander J. Coady and Miss Emily J. Thorp. Last Friday evening, if we are not misinformed, Rev. Wm. Lucas married a couple in the Episcopal Church. The parties whom he married desired that he should not mention the matter nor have the license recorded for two weeks' time from the date of their marriage. We have received no authoritative notice that any one has been married. Every person to whom secrecy has been enjoined, has, as far as we know, most faithfully kept their promise. We do not state that the above named parties have been married, we only mention certain facts leaving our readers to draw their own conclusions. If the herein named parties have been married we wish them a jolly honeymoon and a life of unalloyed happiness. If this is not the couple then we have missed our guess, and the parties who were married last Friday night have kept their license longer than one month. Better tell the newspapers at once if you are married, or else they will find you out anyway and then they will publish the item.

NEVADA FLOUR MILL.—The Nevada State mill is quietly working away from early morn until the hour when men retire to rest. The amount of work being done may be seen from the following statements: Amount of flour made each day, 40 barrels; ground barley, an average of 250 tons per month. In addition, there is a large quantity of corn meal and Graham flour made each month. Mr. Boles informs us that the mill readily disposes of all it can grind, and were the capacity of the mill greater, the demand for flour and ground feed would be greater. The mill turns out good flour, and is under the best management. If a flour mill pays here, why would not a tannery, woolen mill and other industries prove profitable? Let capital give this matter a second thought. Reno presents, in our judgment, excellent opportunities for the profitable investment of capital. Men of enterprise and capital are what we want, and we throw out from time to time such suggestions as present themselves for the present consideration and future action of this class of men.

WADSWORTH.—From S. Arnstien of Wadsworth, we learn that there is no teaming at present between that point and Belleville owing to the cessation of work at the Northern Belle. The Gladding brothers of Wadsworth, will put their teams at work between Carson and Bodie during the winter, and Mr. Arnstien in common with all other inhabitants of Wadsworth hopes for a renewal of the old times in the Spring.

R. E. Queen practical druggist and manufacturing chemist. All medicinal and toilet preparations made in my laboratory will be of first quality and sold at reasonable prices. Personal attention given to physicians' prescriptions.

Incorporation.

The Trustees of the Washoe Land and Water Company Tuesday filed the articles of incorporation of said Company in the County Clerk's office. Object of Company—To construct a canal from the Truckee river, near Bronco in Nevada county, California, through a portion of Sierra county, in said State, near the town of Crystal Peak, and thence into Washoe county, Nevada, to Peonie, Cottonwood, Warm Spring and Spanish Spring valleys, and other points along the line of said canal, for the purpose of irrigating desert lands there situated, and also for the purpose of acquiring, reclaiming and disposing of such desert lands as may be irrigated from said canal; also for the purpose of using water and disposing of the same, that may be conducted through said canal, or for the purposes of irrigation and such other purposes as the same may be lawfully used for.

The amount of its capital stock is \$500,000 in U. S. gold coin, divided into 100,000 shares, of the par value of \$5 per share. Time of its corporate existence shall be five years from the date of its incorporation. Principal place of business, Reno, Nevada.

The business of this Company will be transacted by five Trustees to be elected every six months. The following named gentlemen are the present Trustees: C. A. Bragg, W. R. Chamberlain, and Jas. H. Kinkead, of Reno, and J. H. Neff and W. B. Hayford, of Colfax, California.

INCORPORATORS.—Thos. E. Haydon, W. B. Hayford, H. W. Higgins, R. L. Fulton, W. R. Chamberlain, C. A. Bragg, A. J. Hatch, J. H. Neff, Jas. H. Kinkead, M. Lobner, Jno. C. Coleman, Edward Coleman and Chas. T. Bender.

C. H. Belknap, Mayor of Virginia City, and H. Bennett, Supt. of the Cable Mining Company, were in town Tuesday attending to some points connected with the law suit between the Golden Fleece Mining Company vs. the Cable Mining Company. This case, which was to have been tried Monday, has been reset for trial the second Monday in April.

Mackey is making good his word that Nevada should be represented at the Paris Exposition next July. Last Monday fourteen boxes of specimens from various mines on the Comstock lode passed westward addressed "J. W. Mackey, Paris, France." Let Mackey receive assistance in his good work from the various mining districts of this State.

Doc Hutchins has bonded a mine in Table Mountain just over the Churchill county line, for Virginia City or San Francisco men. As they seem in no hurry to begin work, it is supposed to be a colonizing scheme to carry Churchill county at the next election.—*Silver State*.

Either that is not Dr. Fred Hutchins or the *Silver State* must be mistaken.

CARD OF THANKS.

We, the undersigned, wish to tender our thanks to Mr. J. A. Brunsey, State Agent, and Mr. James H. Marshall, City Agent of the Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company of San Francisco, for the highly satisfactory and unprecedented manner in which the representatives of the above named Company have settled their portion of the loss which we sustained at the late fire on Frisbie's corner. We take great pleasure in recommending the Home Mutual Insurance Company to the insuring public for honest, square, and high-toned dealing.—[Carson Appeal, Jan. 31, 1878.]

INSURE in the Home Mutual. If your property is destroyed by fire and you are fortunate enough to hold one of our policies, your money is ready and paid when you most need it. No litigation or trouble.

ALEX. C. BRAGG, Agent.

Reno, Jan. 29, 1878-tf

Hoole & Co's Hair Tonic will prevent your hair from falling out, cleanse the scalp of dandruff, and renew its growth. It is a splendid hair dressing. Try it.

Hoole & Co's Mystic Balm will prevent or cure chapped hands or face—render them soft as velvet and white as snow. Warranted to cure or money returned.

Hoole & Co's Moth and Freckle Eradicator will beautify the complexion, remove freckles and moth spots—is a harmless and splendid compound for the toilet.

Prescriptions accurately compounded by a scientific Pharmacist—a graduate of twenty years practice—at the lowest rates.

NEW COMERS.—Tandy & Cook respectfully inform the citizens of Reno that they have leased the Budden photograph gallery for a short time, and will be pleased to receive the patronage of all who are aiming to get first class pictures of themselves. We guarantee our work to be equal in tone and finish to that produced at the first galleries of San Francisco. We will remain in Reno but a few weeks, and feel confident that we will satisfy all who may favor us with their patronage during that time. Respectfully, TANDY & COOK.

Osburn & Shoemaker, wholesale and retail druggists, Commercial Row, Reno. (Removed to one door west of their old stand.) Now offer everything from their large stock at the lowest possible rates. Paints, oils, varnishes, glassware, lamps and lamp fixings, patent medicines, fancy and toilet articles, bird cages, picture frames and picture and cornice moulding, etc. The largest and best assortment ever offered in this market. 2-13-tf.

Editorial and Local Matters.

Let us Correspond.

The Congressional Committee on education and labor, into whose hands was given the Chinese question, has at last reported. The report is entirely without value, and unless modified will induce lawless acts and violence as a direct consequence. The Committee does not combat any of the serious arguments which have been advanced against the present treaty with China. The members do not seek to show where the error has crept in, but admitting the truth of every plea against the Chinese, recommend that a diplomatic correspondence be opened between our Government and those of China and Japan. What can a diplomatic correspondence do towards relieving hunger? A spirit which has already, and too frequently, broken away from lawful restraint can not be changed by diplomacy. The people of this Coast believe that the presence of Chinese labor is an un-mixed evil. They are without bread by hundreds, and they ascribe their misfortunes to the heathen's presence. Now, when this worshipful Committee undertook to serve the people did it touch the questions of bread and want by suggesting a diplomatic correspondence?

Matters have gone too far in this Western section, and the wounds inflicted upon the industries and prosperity of this Coast cannot be poulticed with correspondence of any kind. We have set forth facts and asked relief, and if there be any virtue in signs that relief must come, we hope it may come without violence, we know it will never be reached through diplomatic correspondence.

Vetoes.

Those who have such an excessive reverence for the veto power should read the following:

From the inauguration of Washington to that of the present President, forty-seven bills have been vetoed and twelve pocketed—i. e. having been passed within ten days next preceding an adjournment of Congress have not been returned by the President.

Of the forty-seven vetoes sixteen became laws by the vote of two-thirds of each house. Of these sixteen, one was in Tyler's time and the remainder in that of Johnson.

Washington vetoed two; Madison vetoed five and pocketed one; Monroe vetoed one; Jackson vetoed five and pocketed seven; Tyler vetoed seven and pocketed three—one of his vetoes being passed over his head by two-thirds of both houses; Polk vetoed three; Buchanan vetoed one; Johnson vetoed twenty-one and pocketed one.

Of the twenty-one vetoed by Johnson fifteen became laws by the requisite congressional majorities. Grant vetoed two.

Marysville has evidently resolved to have better light in future, and has taken the right means for securing it. From the *Appeal* of Wednesday morning we learn that M. G. Elmore is in that city, representing the interests of a company which has the required capital. Mr. E. makes, as usual, a definite business proposition to the citizens, and if they are in search of the best model for gas works ever used on the coast, the man is found in Elmore. The Reno gas works were built by Mr. E. and are a credit to him, both in their compact and durable build, and in the quality of gas produced. The people of Marysville are progressive, and, of course, want plenty of light on the subject, they will consult their interests by accepting Elmore's plans, and this we say, not under the gas light, but under the light of experience.

A Washington dispatch says: The bill reported by Representative Eagan from the Committee on Commerce, for the regulation of inter-State commerce, and to prevent unjust discriminations as to freight charges and facilities by railroads and other common carriers, is accompanied by an elaborate report in favor of its passage. The committee quotes authority to show that Congress has the power to enact such a law as it proposes, and argues that as Congress only can furnish a remedy for the evils cited, the time has come when this duty should be assumed.

That measure means a great deal to the people of this Western slope, and we shall watch the future history of the movement.

Chamberlain has received some very fine ore specimens within the past few days for his excellent cabinet.

Public Timber.

A dispatch from Washington dated February 27th relates the contents of a letter from Special Agent Hobbs of the Interior Department, in regard to certain prosecutions commenced against lumbermen in Nevada county. The principal defendants are Lonkey & Smith, the Truckee Lumber Co., and Sisson, Wallace & Co. These three firms are charged with cutting 24,532 trees which were the property of the Government. If these charges were susceptible of specific proof, and could the damage be traced directly to the real offenders, no discussion would be necessary, except in a court of justice. The theory, however, that justice is blindfolded will probably receive much support from the future conduct of these cases. Special Agent Hobbs has foreshadowed this in his communication, by saying that "the real delinquents cannot always be found without having testimony." He means that the theory of public prosecution in this class of offenses contemplates that payment shall be made by somebody. If the man who cut the timber is not to be found, the one who bought it must take his place, and, in the same way, if the sub-contractors have all disappeared, the mill man after paying for his logs must pay the Government again at a punitive rate of four times its value.

It will be said that this course is necessary for a protection of public property, and this may be the case where blind lines and hasty surveys bound the Government's property, but if the services of a special agent had been used at first to establish these lines and protect this property, the Department would have been spared the occasion for these prosecutions. It seems as though the present theory contemplated the infringement now complained of as more profitable than the ordinary methods of bargain and sale. Could the land trespassed upon be bought in ordinary ways there would be no excuse for the trespasser. Nor is there any excuse whereby he ought to escape a payment of the full value of timber taken, but a prosecution which compels him to pay five times for this timber is unjust, and for the following reasons:

There can be no proof given that the Government land was clearly defined; such a prosecution would make a mill man responsible for the honesty of every contractor who agreed to furnish him with timber; the Government should not exact the ruin of any man for an offense which shows no dishonest intent; and last, because the exertions of this special agent who now is enabled to make up such a damaging case, would have been all-powerful before an offense had been committed in preventing any infringement.

The Government should exact fair pay for every tree cut upon its domain, but to demand five times that rate is unjust. There is room for too much partiality in the making of cases. The punishment will not pay for the injuries done to communities through such prosecutions.

We do not believe that the Interior Department will pursue men beyond the bounds of justice, and justice will be rendered by accepting fair pay for the timber cut, and taking steps to protect Government property in future by defining its extent clearly and unmistakably.

One Hanna, in the California Legislature, is heard to advocate a bill which prohibits any man from paying in more than a bit at a time for liquid at any bar. The *Enterprise* editor says it is a "bill to prevent treating" and approves it, thus generously giving himself credit for having lost money by treating. There are a great many honest people who would like to correct intemperate habits but don't know how to go to work at it. And that's what ails Hanna.

Several Duncaneites are on trial in San Francisco for aiding Joseph in his attempted flight to Egypt. \$6,000 of the dollars of our daddies was the price and they seek to prove that J. C. Merrell was the man. And since these trials commenced if you meet a rich San Franciscan and ask after his health, he says, "I decline to answer on the ground that it might implicate me in a felony."

Ever since New Hampshire sat down upon W. E. Chandler, that revelator has been extremely silent. He promised us proofs, and the only ones we have received thus far have vindicated his position as a knave and pal-tron.

Mail Facilities.

We hope that another winter will find Sierra, Plumas and Modoc counties in the enjoyment of their rights in regard to mail facilities. Those rights will establish direct lines to Reno and bring the business of those sections to our thriving town. We have heard from each of these counties, and in each case the mail routes are now laid over impassable roads. In Modoc county the Mail travels by way of Susanville in a roundabout way and through a section which is all but impassable in Winter. When a perfect, natural road is open to use which would save half the distance. The Sierra valley mail must go at irregular times on hand sleds, over snow banks and mountains, when a perfect valley road is open the year round. The Plumas mail must climb the Sierra Nevada, where connection is perfectly feasible without attempting the snow mountains and avalanches of that region. We are informed that Congressman Wren, in trying to secure increased mail facilities for Nevada, finds it next to impossible, owing to the policy of extreme economy and retrenchment which characterizes the department at Washington. It is false economy which lets contracts to climb mountains where natural roads are available, and we hope Mr. Wren will persevere until success is won. Luttrell, of California, promised aid in this matter, but he has not given it, and Wren ought to win much praise by a zealous use of facts afforded in these cases.

Fares and Freights.

The *Winnemucca Silver State* wants to make the question of regulating the charges of railroads the leading local issue in the approaching campaign. There are some evidences that this issue may figure quite prominently, particularly as the Supreme Court of the United States has recently decided that the subject is one strictly within the power of State Legislatures.

The above is from the *Eureka Sentinel*, whose editor is a State Senator from Eureka, and, unless elected to represent the State in Congress, will be a member of the next Legislature. Now to encourage or discourage the idea of making the question of regulating railroad charges the leading local issue in the next campaign, will the editor of the *Sentinel* give his views of the question. He generally speaks right out on every question of interest to the public, and it is to be hoped that he will do so on this. That the discrimination in charges, which enables San Francisco merchants to ship goods through Nevada to tide water at less rates than they are delivered at Elko, Winnemucca or Reno, ought to be prevented by legislation, will scarcely be disputed, except by the railroad company, and it is difficult to name a popular measure that they are not prepared to dispute and oppose.—*Silver State*.

Congress has lately received a committee Report, which argues ably and at length in favor of National laws in regard to inter-State Commerce.

The California Legislature is now also considering the question of legislation upon the subject of fares and freights. Altogether it looks as though a campaign under that banner would prove quite successful.

Mail Robbers.

Deputy Sheriff Harville informs us that United States Commissioner J. H. Windle is holding a preliminary examination in Elko, in the case of Doc. Bell and two other men, who were brought before him by officer Al. Nuckles, upon a charge of robbing the mail near Cherry Creek last Fall.

The *Eureka Republican* of Saturday gives the following particulars regarding their arrest, etc:

The warrant under which Sheriff Sias, as Deputy United States Marshal, arrested George Wilson and Doc. Bell for participation in the stage robbery, at Cherry Creek last September was issued by Joseph H. Windle, Commissioner of United States for the district of Nevada, residing at Elko, where the prisoners are to be taken for preliminary examination. The offense was committed by five persons near the beginning of last September. Three persons, supposed to have been engaged in the robbery of the passengers and mail at that time, are now in confinement, one Donnelly having been arrested at Wells. The case was worked up by A. G. Sharp, Special Agent of the United States Postoffice Department, and the papers were issued on his complaint. He says he has a sure thing of convicting the three arrested. Sheriff Sias will take the two prisoners to Elko sometime between now and Monday.

Spring is upon us, and its first day could not be more pleasant. The Winter has been most favorable for us, although severe all over the Coast.

Letter from Bodie.

From a letter from a Renoite who has lately gone to Bodie, written under date of February 26, we glean the following items of interest in reference to the new mining camp:

Bodie has a population of 1,500, about 600 of whom are out of employment, and of which latter number not over 250 would work could they find work to do. There are in the town 17 saloons, five stores, two livery stables, six restaurants, one paper, four barber shops, two butcher shops, one fruit store, four lodging houses, two boot shops, one tin shop, one jewelry store, one saddle shop, two drug stores, three doctors, four lawyers, postoffice, express office, 15 houses of ill-fame, one bakery, two blacksmith shops, two lumber yards, two daily stage lines, the usual secret societies and a miners' union. Lots are worth from \$100 to \$1,000. Lumber sells at \$70 to \$100 per thousand feet. There are six or seven good mines, and about 700 locations for mines. Of course nearly every day new locations are made. There are also two twenty-stamp quartz mills, which turn out about \$40,000 each per month. The average number of new arrivals per day is ten. In the Spring everybody looks for lively times in Bodie. The roads south of Carson are not as bad as one might expect, yet no one would care to drive over them were he on a pleasure trip. Many persons in Bodie are elated over the prospects of the camp, while others in speaking of it use language wholly unbecoming a Christian. The writer says: "I would advise no one to come here now who expects to earn a living by labor alone, or by prospecting. Those who have money and desire to go into business here may just as well come now, and perhaps it would be better than to wait until Summer. What may be the result of this new mining excitement, of course none can tell. There will be, beyond doubt, a great many disappointed people; a few will make a strike, a very few, perhaps, a fortune. Pat Hogan is doing well, and if the Summer work proves according to present indications, he will make several thousand dollars. Dr. Snow is here, and has opened an office for the practice of medicine. We have now three feet of snow in the town."

DISAPPOINTED.—By Laffin's confession this morning a number of our citizens were disappointed. They had in anticipation the pleasure of listening to one who possesses "the eloquence of a Cicero, a memory as retentive as Richelieu, and a brain as large as Webster's, and who will 'in twenty years from date be one of the greatest statesmen in the United States. But Laffin got wind of the fact that this Base Ranger intended to ring in on him, so he confessed. Shrewd man, that fellow Laffin. It is severe on a poor unfortunate criminal to have a rising statesman hurl Ciceronian eloquence at him, and that same eloquence flow from a Richelieuan memory and a Websterian brain. We do not believe Judge Wright would have allowed it. Honorable Cain, the colossal luminary of the law, who protects the State in this county, and who, as Justice Buller has said of another in his herculean legal labors that "Principles were stated, reasoned upon, enlarged and explained, until those who heard him were lost in admiration at the strength and stretch of the human understanding"—yet District Attorney Cain even dreaded to place himself in comparison with the greatest future statesman of the United States. Seriously we understand that Crit. Thornton is a young man of promise and a good lawyer for one of his study and experience.

NOTE FROM SURPRISE.—Mr. Copersmith, of Surprise Valley is in town to-day. He made the trip from the south end of the valley to this place in three and a half days. He says the roads are very good for the most part. The Susanville road to Surprise is almost impassable, and the mails, in consequence, are very irregular, and often more than a week behind time. We suggest that the people of that section get up another petition to Congress, declaring that this Northern mail route, by the circuitous way of Susanville, is the only practicable route during Winter. The fact is that it is often nearly impassable during the Winter months, whereas the route by Fish Springs may be traveled at any season of the year. Mr. C. says that there has been much snow and rain in the valley, and that this year's crops will be larger than ever.

Public School.

In company with Mr. Bell, one of the Trustees, we yesterday visited the First Intermediate Department of the Public Schools. Some fifty boys and girls sat before us, evidently bent more on mischief than study, and not at all abashed that they should resort to every device to embarrass their teacher, Mr. Cantrell, who is a conscientious man, and evidently trying to perform his duty. We are not disposed to censure, but we believe that the press owes an impersonal duty to the public, and this duty is not to be shirked, especially in matters of the highest importance to the public which it serves. When, therefore, we find defects, we may, as a rule, with good results to the majority, point out those defects. When, in our judgment, certain suggestions and criticisms may advantageously be made, we hold it as our privilege, at least, to make them. In Mr. Cantrell's case there is positive need for a dismissal of the teacher, or his support by the parents and Trustees. He maintains very poor discipline, and, as a partial consequence, does not impart thorough instruction. He is an earnest man, and has sufficient talent for his position. He is, however, certainly wanting in tact. Now, let us talk a little of his pupils and their parents. The boys and girls under his charge are just of that age to be mischievous. Many of them have poor traits of character. A considerable number of them are what we would frankly say poor material for their teacher to work upon. Some of them need severe handling. And just here is where the aid of the parents is positively needed. Many parents are seemingly indifferent to their children's behavior and advancement in school, others are actively in opposition to the salutary efforts of the faithful teacher. The stories of their children they hear, and encourage their little ones in their attempts to thwart the good the teacher would do. The parent should always incline to the side of the teacher. We suggest most emphatically that parents and Trustees visit the public school and see that the teacher has their moral support and tangible sympathy. Nor let them be too ready to criticize his or her course. Mr. Cantrell's room is too small for the number of scholars under his control. The same may be said of the other departments. The Trustees should make room for the proper accommodation of the children in our schools. If they want the money, let them levy a tax and get it and then intelligently use it. If a teacher is not qualified and this fact has been determined after due trial, turn him out. There are hundreds who can teach and are ready to do so. We wage no war on anyone, nor have we any ulterior purposes to subvert. If we are wrong in the above statements, we are anxious to correct our error. If we are in the right, only good will result.

TRAIN LATE.—This morning's express train did not arrive in town until 11:18 A. M., or four hours and eighteen minutes behind time. The cause of delay arose from the breaking of the eccentric stop to the engine of the West-bound overland, at or near Strong's Canyon, between Truckee and the Summit. The overland remained at the canyon until the damage was repaired, or another engine came to its relief. The express was detained at Cascade in consequence. All the other trains were on time.

This afternoon we were shown a very rich specimen of gray copper from the Belvelhammer mine, in the Peavine District. The specimen shown us weighs 105 pounds, and will be sent to the Paris Exposition. It assays about 50 per cent. copper and about \$50 silver to the ton. Captain Griffin says "There is more where that chunk came from." This sample may be seen at Jas. Toombs & Co's. under this office.

CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—The Baptist Concert given this evening at the Opera House, promises to be a very pleasant affair indeed. The members and friends of the church have made extensive preparations for a concert exercise etc., which shall prove interesting. We therefore take pleasure in bespeaking a full house for this evening's entertainment. To-morrow evening the change of programme will be nearly complete. Admission 50 cents.

Breen's Case.

The case of Chief Breen, charged with the liberation of Ah Choney, the Chinese murderer, came up in Virginia City last Wednesday. Officer Bradley, who made the arrest, was sworn, and testified that Ah Choney had been liberated by some means and Ah Dock put in his place; also, that Chief Breen had taken the matter of delivering Ah Choney to Washoe county into his own hands. Ah Choney was kept in the city jail when he should have been kept in the county jail of Storey county.

Isaac Chamberlain, Deputy Sheriff and Jailer of Washoe county sworn: Said that Ah Dock was delivered to him, and not Ah Choney; that he made personal examination of prisoner, and could not be mistaken.

Mr. Hepworth, of Reno: Knew Ah Choney, and gave a description of that personage; saw a Chinaman supposed to be Ah Choney on the day of the murder and arson in Reno; he was armed, and shortly before the alarm of fire started off in the direction of the Chinese wash-house; went to the fire and saw the body of murdered man with gun-shot wound in the head; Ah Dock (the substitute) does not look at all like the supposed murderer.

S. Beemer, of Reno, testified that he knew Ah Choney, and gave his description; on day of murder in Reno witness ran to the fire and met Ah Choney coming away; Choney said he knew nothing about the fire; the officers of Washoe county have been looking for Ah Choney since that time and without success.

Sam Barker, of Carson, testified that he saw Breen, Cowie and several Chinamen together in Carson; among the Chinamen was one who answered the description of Ah Choney; this one did not to knowledge of witness go to Reno with the party.

Elijah Walker, of Carson Exchange, testified to the loose manner in which Breen disposed of the Chinamen in his house while waiting for the train.

Messrs. Lindsay & Dickson are assisting in the prosecution.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers have been recorded during the month of February:

F. Lemmon to Mrs. Simpson—undivided half of brick building on Commercial Row, for \$3,500.

G. Legio to A. Caparo—63 acres of land near Mayberry's, for \$1,250.

A. Caparo to Caramella—undivided one-third of ten acres of land on the Truckee Meadows, for \$170.

C. P. R. R. to Sarah L. McFarlin—40 acres of land on Truckee Meadows, for \$200.

C. A. Adams to Wm. Goeggle—south 100 feet of lot 3, block 4½, Richardson's survey, for \$350.

Chas. Crocker to A. A. Evans and Alvaro Evans—lots 1, 2 and 3, in block L, for \$450.

P. J. Kelly to Isaac Weston—40 acres near English mill for \$1,250.

Wm. Jackson and wife to James Toombs—east 20 feet of the south 28 feet of lot 1, block H, for \$100.

The case of John Laffin, was called to-day in the District Court, and when all were ready for a square set-to with evidence and law, John arose and plead guilty to an attempt to commit arson. Judge Wright will pass sentence upon him to-morrow morning. This afternoon the cases of the two Wadsworth Chinamen who committed grand larceny at Wadsworth and also broke jail, came up for trial. The case continued too late for us to get a report of it for to-days issue.

JOSE'S BOTTLING DEPOT.—Mr. A. Jose has the finest bottled cider on the coast. Jose knows how to do the business. Soda, sarsaparilla, beer and porter are also bottled at the same establishment. Drop around, under the *Journal* building, and try a bottle of that Oregon Champagne Cider. It is an article which no well regulated family can do without, and which those disposed to find fault with the rest of mankind should always have on hand.

Dennis Kearney and his associates in the management of the "The Open Letter" have been arrested on charges of libel in San Francisco. They gave bail in the sum of \$1,000 each. Dennis and associates are now in Grass Valley, and we should not be surprised if Reno listened to the famous agitator.

Loss of Bartholamew McDermott.

(Elko Independent, Feb. 25.)

From John T. McDermott, brother of the unfortunate man whose fate we are about to record, who, in company with Green Williams—the companion of McDermott in their mountain camp—arrived from a fruitless search for the lost one, we obtain the following particulars of the distressful affair: On the 14th of last month, the brothers McDermott, accompanied by Williams and a couple of hired men, started from here with John McDermott's team, loaded with provisions and outfit for the establishment of two camps in the mountains for the cutting of wood and timbers, ranches having been located on Beaver Creek, near the Carlin road and near the Mountain City road further north. The former camp was reached on the 16th, where the party remained one day, and leaving the hired men, the brothers and Williams started with the team and a portion of the outfit for the camp north, stopping at the Meadows the evening of the next day. On the day following they struck across the country to the Mountain City road, and arrived at the mouth of Rogers' Creek on the 20th. As the team could get no nearer, the next two days were spent in packing the supplies to camp, twelve miles beyond. Leaving Bart and Williams, John then returned with the team, arriving here on the 23d, and reached home in La Moille Valley on the following day. Nothing was heard of the party until the 18th of this month, when visiting Elko for the first time since the 23d ultimo, John took from the Postoffice a letter directed to him by Williams, dated Tuscarora, Feb. 3d, stating that his brother Bart had been lost in the mountains since the 31st of January, and all his efforts to find him had been unavailing. John at once telegraphed to Tuscarora, but could only learn that the search was continued. Knowing Bart had business in Eureka, his brother clung to the hope that he had gone there without informing Williams, but a dispatch from Hiram Johnson of that place soon dispelled that doubt, and no ground for the belief in the possibility of his being yet alive, remained, and the grief-stricken brother set out in the sad task of searching for the body.

Arriving at Tuscarora, show-shoes and other equipments for the search were provided, and with Oregon John, a man familiar with the mountains of that locality, as a guide, and two other men to assist, John started for the camp near which his brother was lost, but owing to the steep ascents and heavy snow encountered, after a long protracted struggle, the guide became exhausted when within three miles of the camp, and as the balance of the party were almost tired out from incessant exertion, they were reluctantly compelled to abandon the attempt and return. Had they succeeded in reaching the camp, however, nothing could have possibly been gained in the way of discovery, for since McDermott left the camp on the 31st, several feet of snow had fallen upon those mountains, its depth ranging from four to twenty feet.

Mr. Williams' statement is that McDermott started about 9 o'clock in the morning to prospect a road from the timber for use in the Spring, and as it was snowing lightly at the time, he attempted to dissuade the latter from the undertaking, but fearing no danger, being a hardy man and accustomed to the mountains, he set out, saying he would return before dark. About 1 o'clock the threatened storm set in, snowing and blowing furiously, and continued to rage until 4 o'clock on the following morning.

McDermott not returning as agreed, Williams, fearing the worst, kept a large fire blazing outside of the cabin during the night, hoping its light might attract the absent man, but he for whom the lonely vigil was kept, came not, and as soon as the storm ceased Williams set out in search of his absent companion, which he continued alone for two days and finding no trace of him he sought, he then struck out for Tuscarora and sent the letter referred to, to John McDermott. This being accomplished, he bravely made his way back and continued the almost helpless search for his friend, during the next ten days toiling through storms on his humane mission. Until the snows shall have melted from the mountains, all efforts of friends or relatives to discover the body, will prove unavailing. Thus one more victim is added to the long list of hardy men who through over-confidence in themselves have perished amid the snows of our mountain fastnesses.

The McDermott brothers are old residents of this county and are recognized among its best citizens as men of sterling worth. No labor or expense has been spared by John to recover the body of his lost brother, and the warm sympathies of all acquainted with the facts in this sad case are extended to himself and family in their deep and trying affliction.

James Gordon Bennett, now finding that his reputation for enterprise is waning, raises his right hand aloft and swears that he will hang his hat on the north pole. For that purpose he will equip a vessel with Henry Stanley in command, and a great many sticks will be set up in the Herald office.

Major-General Sir Garnet Wolsey estimates England's available fighting strength at 418,000 men.

General News Items.

Prince Charles threatens to abdicate if Russia persists in claiming Bessarabia.

General Duplessis died in Paris yesterday from the effects of injuries received by a fall from his horse.

Postmaster Coey, of San Francisco, is completely exonerated by the report of the Special Agent who investigated the charges preferred against him.

Sixteen Crispins have been arrested at Maralboro, Massachusetts, on a charge of conspiracy in connection with the late labor troubles there.

The Mail, after being resurrected, has again been laid away. Bogart, of the Exchange, calls the disease "Paralysis of the coimatic nerve."

The railroad communication between San Francisco and Los Angeles via the Southern Pacific, which has been interrupted for over a week, will be resumed, it is expected, within a day or two.

Duncan says that when he learned that officers were coming after him at Mr. White's, on Fell street, he left in a carriage. There is a cool side to that story which ought to console everybody save the officer who gave Mr. Duncan his information.

Rome advises say that diplomatic negotiations left in suspense by the death of Pius IX, will be resumed on an entirely new basis and the entire personnel of the Pontifical Court will be changed to eliminate any existing hostility.

It has been raining continuously in Oregon for six weeks. The crops in the low lands are completely drowned out, and even the hill farms are seriously damaged.

England continues her war preparations.

Amos Clark was accidentally shot and fatally wounded Wednesday near San Jose by Alexander Cameron.

The rain storm in California continues.

Lord Napier has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of any English expeditionary force that may be sent out.

The State Mineralogist of Georgia asserts that its gold region is richer than that of California, and that the yield will soon become enormous.

There are intimations in quarters entitled to credit that if the President does not veto the Silver bill he will assuredly accompany his approval with a message requesting supplemental legislation.

The Committee on Ways and Means have acted finally on the sugar schedule of the Tariff bill. To-morrow the committee will consider silk and silk goods.

Sensible Remarks by Senator Sargent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In the Senate to-day, when the House joint resolution authorizing Rear Admiral Almy of the United States Navy, to accept a decoration from the King of the Hawaiian Islands was reached, Sargent objected to its present consideration, and, by unanimous consent, he was allowed to speak longer than five minutes, as he had prepared a lengthy statement of the action of Congress on bills of this character. He said this species of legislation had grown up within the past few years, and now our officers sought every kind of present from foreign powers—from the Queen of Great Britain down to the King of the Cannibal Islands. Recently a miniature canoe was presented to the President, and Congress was not even asked to give assent to its acceptance, though he supposed it was not known that it was necessary to ask the assent of Congress that it might be accepted. Titles of nobility had been lavishly given, and there was one case where an officer of the navy had been permitted to accept such a title. This was unrepugnant and should be stopped. Referring to the pending bill, he asked what were these orders bestowed by King Kalakaua? "Hokee pooka weeke wum! Will you have your officers done! Decorated every one, said the King of the Cannibal Islands." [Laughter.] Sargent said we should teach our naval officers not to seek decorations. No foreign order could be worn by an Englishman unless by consent of his sovereign, and that consent has been withheld to the present day. Our officers should seek the praise of the Republic, and not that of foreign Powers. He referred to the refusal of Congress to permit the acceptance of presents by officers in the early days of the Republic, and said while calling for the dollar of our fathers we should have a little of the principle of our fathers. He would go as far as any one in rewarding officers for acts of heroism, but would not vote to allow them to accept gifts where no meritorious service had been rendered.

A Reminiscence of 20 Years Ago.

[From the S. F. Call of Feb. 24.]

On a pleasant, balmy day in the year 1858, I happened to be a passenger on the old ferry boat "Contra Costa," which then made her three regular trips per day between the big city of San Francisco and the little town of Oakland. It was the middle or noon trip. We had left the wharf on the Frisco side, and the boat was about midway between the city and Oakland bar, opposite Goat Island. I stood on the upper deck watching the ponderous walking-beam of the low-pressure engine, and listening to the regular drumming of the paddle wheels as they revolved and the buckets struck one after another into the deep, green water. All nature seemed to be doing its best to make the day beautiful and enjoyable. The hills and mountains of the Oakland side were covered with rich green verdure and flowers of all the different hues of the rainbow. On the lower deck of the steamer were little groups of men gazing out toward the shore. Close up in the bow of the boat stood a small team of horses, hitched to an express wagon, which was loaded with bundles and packages of various kinds. On the seat of the wagon sat a young man apparently about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, busily engaged in noting down in a memorandum book his various business engagements for the day. His clothing was that of a laboring man, consisting of a blue flannel overshirt, pants of coarse material, the legs of which were encased in a stout pair of "stogy" boots, and on his head he wore a rather broad-brimmed black hat, which fitted well down over his face, and from under which protruded a profusion of silken dark-brown hair. The face was entirely devoid of any beard, and was as smooth as that of a girl. A long, thin nose denoted shrewdness in its possessor, and a pair of dark-blue eyes, slightly inclined to gray, looked fearlessly into your own when they were turned toward you. The square, finely cut jaw indicated great firmness of character. In fact, the face was one that most people would take a second look at when meeting its owner for the first time. He was well known to all on board of the boat as a quiet, determined young fellow, who was always ready to fight for his friends, and as equally ready to forgive an enemy. And he had many friends, for he had been through many a tough set-to in protecting the helpless weak against the tyrant strong.

On the starboard side of the boat leaning with his back against the rail that was placed across the forward gangway, was a lad of about twelve years of age. He was a light-hearted, merry little fellow, with eyes beaming with the mischievous sport of boyhood, and was a great favorite with the Oakland people, to whom he was well known; and he was fairly idolized by his father and mother. Full of youthful exuberance, the youngster could not remain quiet, but kept pushing with his back against the rail. Suddenly a cry of horror went up from the throng of passengers. The rail had lifted from its place, and the little fellow, who had stood there a moment before full of life and buoyant enjoyment, fell with a piercing shriek backward into the deep waters of the bay. All was confusion on the instant. A simultaneous rush made to the side of the steamer, and passengers fearing that the boy would be struck by the paddle wheel and torn into pieces. But so terrible a fate was not to befall him. Luckily, he fell just far enough from the vessel's side to escape such a horrible death.

The bell was instantly rung to "stop her," then "back her." While this was being done, the quick, stern voice of Captain Ned Lewis was heard ordering the forward boat to be cleared away. The order was promptly executed, and the boat was swung outward over the rail of the steamer, ready to be lowered at a signal from the Captain. By this time the headway of the steamer had carried her a long way past the struggling boy. As soon as the vessel had come to a standstill the boat was lowered into the water, the tackles unhitched, and the steamer commenced backing in the direction of the lad, who was now far astern. In the hurry the men had forgotten to put the plug in the drain-hole in the bottom of the boat, and she began to fill rapidly with water. A hasty search was made for the plug, but it could not be found, and one of the thole pins was used as a substitute. This left them nothing but the plain gunwale to work the ore open. For all the benefit the steamer's boat was likely to be in the emergency, the boy might have been drowned.

The steamer by this time had backed up to within about fifty yards of the drowning boy, who was doing his best to keep his head above water. "In the name of God, why don't that boat get there?" exclaimed the excited passengers: "the boy will sink before they reach him!" "Clear the way there," said a low, quiet voice; clear the way, and I will save the youngster." All looked toward the speaker. It was the expressman. He was stripped of his hat, shirt and boots. A resolute look shown out of his now wide-awake eyes. All made way for him. Rushing forward through the throng, he seized a small gang-plank that was lying on the upper deck, dragged it to the side of the steamer, and with a quick dexterous movement, threw it over the side into the water, and plunged over headfirst after it. Quick

as a flash he rose to the surface, grasped one end of the gang-plank and struck out toward the boy, pushing the float ahead of him. "Keep up Jimmy; keep up a minute more and I will be there," exclaimed the swimmer encouragingly. When within a few feet of the little fellow the expressman observed the boy was about exhausted, and almost ready to sink, and with a renewed effort, he increased his pace, and came up to him just in time to save him. A wild hurrah of delight went up from the passengers on the steamer as they saw the little fellow clinging to the gang-plank, supported by the strong arm of the gallant expressman. The small boat soon came up and took them aboard the steamer, where both received the congratulations of the passengers. The boat was hoisted on deck, and the Contra Costa continued on her way to the Oakland side.

The following morsels explain the Russo-Turkish situation: Terms of peace not yet signed. Ghourko, with 30,000 men, marching to San Stefano.

Austria will go to war, even alone, unless the conference modifies the terms of peace.

Russian officers and soldiers are forbidden, under penalty of death, to enter Constantinople without special permission from the Russian headquarters.

Vienna is the latest place suggested for the conference.

Russia's indemnity demands arouse fierce indignation in England and elsewhere.

The railway administration of Jersey has been ordered to suspend all goods traffic, so that the passage of Russian troops shall not be impeded. The Roumanian troops have been obliged to recross the Danube from Widin, in order to make room for the Russian army.

TRESPASSERS ON PUBLIC TIMBER.—Special Agent Hobbs writes to the Secretary of the Interior Department from San Francisco, under date of the 18th instant, reporting the indictment of a number of parties for trespass on public timber near Truckee, and adding the following information: "The United States Attorney intends to frame complaints for civil actions upon evidence that will be adduced in these criminal trials, which are expected to occur within the next month." He says that experience in similar cases, tried heretofore, shows that the real delinquents cannot always be known until evidence is heard on both sides. Civil suits will be brought for the value of about fifty million feet of timber. The principal defendants are Lonkey & Smith, charged with cutting 8,832 trees, valued at two dollars each; the Truckee Lumber Company, 8,500 trees; and Sisson, Wallace & Co., H. W. Roberts, Agent, charged with feloniously making way with 10,300 trees, all belonging to the Government.

J. W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold in California, told a Record-Union reporter on Monday that "a flood occurred in 1845-6 which covered all the Indian mounds in the Sacramento Valley, and was so high that the water came within two feet of entering Sutter's Fort. He estimates that if Sacramento, as it stands at present, had been in existence then, the water would have been four or five feet at least above the high grade. Mr. Marshall also stated that, while in conversation on the subject of this flood with an old Hudson bay trapper, he was informed by the latter that in Winter of 1830 there was a flood in this valley which was five or six feet higher than that of 1845-6." The foregoing has a tendency to make the people inside of the levees at Sacramento happy.

The House Public Lands Committee yesterday decided to report favorably upon Luttrell's bill granting to O. U. Wozencraft and associates, at present valuation, such portions of the Colorado desert as they may reclaim by irrigation, the bill to be amended in accordance with the suggestions of the Commissioners of the General Land Office, to make its terms more definite. If we understand this measure it is calculated to work very great improvements in Colorado, and we see no reason why the same generous aid should not be granted to the other sagebrush regions of this western slope. We hope to hear from Congressman Wren upon this subject.

Daddy's Dollar

Once More Stands Erect—The Silver Bill Passed Over the President's Veto.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—At 1:40 the Speaker laid the veto message before the House, and perfect order having been secured, appointed a clerk, who read it. The President says it has been his earnest desire to concur with congress in the adoption of measures to increase the silver coinage of the country, but so as not to impair obligations or contracts, public or private, nor to injuriously affect the public credit. It was only on the conviction that this bill did not meet that essential requirement, that he felt it his duty to withhold from it his approval. The message further states that the capital defect of the bill is that it contains no provision protecting from its operations pre-existing debts, in case the coinage which it creates shall continue of less value than that which was the sole legal tender when they were created. In the judgment of mankind it would be an act of bad faith. The standard of value should not be changed without the consent of both parties to the contract.

The national promises should be kept with unflinching fidelity. He could not sign a bill which would authorize the breaking of sacred obligations. The obligation of the public faith and credit certainly transcended all questions of profit, or public advantage. Its unquestionable maintenance was the dictate, as well of honesty as of expedience, and should ever be carefully guarded by the executive, by Congress, and by the people.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—3 P. M.—The Silver bill has passed the House over the President's veto, by a vote of 196 to 73.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Senate at 4 o'clock passed the Silver bill over the President's veto, without debate, by a vote of 56 to 19.

The mines in Spanish Belt, East Belmont and Grantsville districts are turning out well according to the Belmont Courier.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world. 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

RENO SAVINGS BANK.

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Groceries,

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Of all Descriptions!

JOHN CAHLAN.

MANAGER.

Reno, April 14, 1877-tf

RENO WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Fatal Cloudburst.

A correspondent from Camanche writes to the Stockton Independent, February 17th, as follows: At half-past 4 o'clock this Sunday afternoon the heavy rainstorm which had prevailed during the day culminated in a cloudburst in the hills just southeast of here. Four funnel shaped clouds, dark as night, apparently 500 yards apart, with their apex trailing the ground, were observed passing in a northeasterly direction, and it was apparent that there was a very heavy precipitation of rain. Soon the slopes of the hills were covered with torrents of water, which carried with it brush, fences, and even rocks to the gulches below. In a few minutes Camanche creek, which had its maximum of water already, was greatly increased in volume, so as to cover the flats on either side, and fences, hen-coops and the litter above Chinatown began to move. While I was speculating upon the area of waterway it would require to pass this amount of water beneath the aqueduct to be constructed across Camanche creek by the Mokelumne Ditch and Irrigation Company, and had made my estimate, we were startled by a horseman, who rapidly rode into town shouting that

THE RESERVOIR HAD BROKEN. Almost at the same time a bank of murky water several feet in height, bearing brush, fences, debris of all kinds, cattle, horses and pigs, was hurled forward with fearful momentum. As it struck Chinatown, built on the creek, the low, shabby tenements gave way with a crash. A Chinaman, with his wife and child, who had mounted the roof, were borne swiftly past, vainly appealing for aid it was impossible to give. In a few minutes another house yielded to the mad torrent. As it fell and parted I had a momentary glimpse of its half-dozen inmates, including a woman and her new born babe, when the roof closed down, burying all beneath the flood. Only one man arose to clamber to the roof, where he retained his position till out of sight. He was finally rescued by seizing a bush and dragging himself out. The Chinese report

A LOSS OF SIX MEN, TWO WOMEN AND TWO CHILDREN. It was, indeed, a sad sight to see them moving on to certain death, without the possibility of extending aid, and enlisted the sympathies of all beholders. One poor fellow, with his dog, was so fortunate as to gain a friendly mound of earth, about three feet square, protected by some drift which deflected the current, where he remained until the waters subsided. The ranches and gardens on the creek have suffered great loss of fence, out-buildings, garden truck and washing of the soil. Mr. Fox loses \$1000, Duffey \$500, Baucagallupi \$1000, and Anton & Co about the same. The clouds referred to seemed to move in the direction of Lancha Piana, and we may expect to hear of further damage.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. A gentleman, who arrived direct from Camanche yesterday, reports the losses caused by the cloudburst at that place Sunday afternoon, and which is described by a correspondent, to aggregate not less, in his judgment, than \$25,000. The bodies of the two Chinese women were found at the edge of the creek, on the ranch of Mrs. Hill. Only one Chinaman is reported drowned, the others having narrowly escaped death. The body of the infant child was found in the garden of an Italian on the bank of the creek some considerable distance below Camanche. He says on the suddenness of the flood, and the force and roaring of the torrent were perfectly frightful, and the whole was one of the most startling scenes he ever witnessed. It is presumed that it was the same calamitous cloud which dealt death and desolation at Camanche that caused the sudden rise of the North Fork of Jackson Creek in Amador county, where one-half of Chinatown is reported to have been swept away and eight Chinamen and two Chinawomen drowned, besides an immense amount of property destroyed.

DANGER OF LOSING A RICH QUARTZ LEDGE.—Less than a year ago, as George Butts, the man sentenced to be hung at the jail in this city on the 14th of March next, was cutting down trees in the southern part of this county, he accidentally discovered a quartz ledge which projected three or four inches above the ground. With his ax he broke off a piece of a rock which, upon examination, proved to be very rich. Then he carefully covered the treasure over with brush and leaves, fully determined to take up a claim there if he ever got money enough together to develop it. He said nothing to anyone concerning the find, until after his incarceration, and to this day we believe he has not been prevailed upon to disclose the exact locality. Should he die without having revealed the hidden treasure, Butts' statement to the above effect will afford a clue for enterprising prospectors to work on.—Nevada Transcript.

Butts has sinned greatly, but he should not go out of the world with the knowledge of a rich quartz ledge on his conscience, the location of which the world may remain in ignorance of. It does he can never expect to obtain forgiveness from those he leaves behind.—Grass Valley Union.

The Silver Bill Passed.

Concurrence of the House in the Senate Amendments—The Bill Ready for the President's Signature.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The passage of the Silver bill by the House yesterday as it was returned from the Senate was the chief feature of the proceedings of that body. The main question having been ordered by 181 to 43, the House proceeded to vote upon the Senate amendments. The first amendment, providing that silver shall be legal tender except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, was concurred in—176 to 52. The second amendment was that which strikes out the free coinage feature of the House bill and inserts the provision limiting coinage of the silver dollar and providing that any gain arising from that coinage shall be paid into the Treasury. It was concurred in—yeas 203, nays 71. The next vote was on the third amendment, providing for an international silver conference, and it was agreed to—yeas 195, nays 71.

The next vote was on the fourth Senate amendment authorizing the issuing of certificates in exchange for silver coin. It was agreed to without division. The other amendments were simply formal and were agreed to without division.

The bill now goes to the President for his approval. The concurrence of the House on all the Senate amendments to the bill was in accordance with the predictions of these dispatches, but by even more than the two-thirds vote foreshadowed. The test vote was on Hewitt's motion to table the bill and amendments, which resulted yeas 71, nays 204. Davis, in common with most of the so called hard money members, voted to table the bill, and subsequently in favor of the Senate amendments. All the other Pacific Coast Representatives voted for these amendments, but against tabling the bill. A veto from the President and final enactment of the bill over the veto are both considered certain. In any event there is no doubt that it will become a law within the next eleven or twelve legislative days.

THE MINTS PREPARING TO COIN. It is reported that the President has changed his mind about the silver bill and will sign it. It is said, on the same high authority, that orders have already been sent privately to all the mints to prepare at once to begin the coinage of silver dollars with the utmost force at their command. This information comes from such sources that it is entitled to credit. Senator Allison, who was in charge of the bill in the Senate, had a conversation with Secretary Sherman yesterday in regard to the measure. The Secretary said: If the bill becomes a law I shall execute it promptly and thoroughly and in the spirit in which it has been passed. He could not understand why the question as to his conduct could be even suggested in the Senate.

When Walpole was a young man, his father was accustomed to pour into his glass a double portion of wine, saying, "Come, Robert, you will drink twice while I drink once; for I will not permit the son in his sober senses to be witness of the intoxication of his father." This education produced its natural fruits, and the entertainments of the minister at Houghton were the scandal of his country, and often drove Lord Townshend from his neighboring seat of Rainsham. The brilliant intellect of Carteret was clouded by drink, and even Pulteney, who appears in his later years to have had stronger religious convictions than any other politician of his time, is said to have shortened his life by the same means.—Lecley's "History of England in the Eighteenth Century."

Madame Yoshida, wife of the Japanese Minister, is a gentle and accomplished lady who talks excellent French and sufficient English. The Enquirer, of Cincinnati, says: It was in speaking of Madame Yoshida, that Mrs. Fish took occasion to rebuke a flippant young girl in Washington society, who said to her: "Oh! Mrs. Fish, have you seen that madame from Japan? How in the world are you going to civilize her?" "Civilize her?" said Mrs. Fish. "Miss—, Madame Yoshida could teach us civilization, and not we instruct. I hope her gentle civilizing presence will be felt among a certain set in Washington, which, from what I see and hear, are so barbarous in their manners that they need a missionary to civilize them." The young lady was subdued.

This is a copy of a congratulatory despatch sent to our Senator: VIRGINIA, Nevada, Feb. 22, 1878. To Hon. John P. Jones, Washington D. C. "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." The people of the State of Nevada, without distinction of party are grateful to you for your ceaseless labors in securing the passage of the Silver bill. They rejoice at their deliverance, and when time shall have shown the necessity of silver remonetization, as they feel it today, the people of thirty-eight States will join in blessing a measure which has brought to them financial independence. Signed by over one hundred prominent citizens of Storey.

First Things—A Chapter of Interesting and Curious Facts.

Envelopes were first used in 1839. First likeness by Daguerre in 1839. The first steel pen was made in 1830. Coaches first used in England in 1569. Magic lanterns were invented in 1606. The first lucifer match was made in 1829. First Olympic games at Athens 776 B. C. Gold was discovered in California in 1848. The first balloon ascent was made in 1783. The first iron steamship was built in 1830. The first horse railroad was built in 1826-7. Bells were first seen in France in 450 A. D. Tobacco was found at San Domingo in 1492. The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807. The culverin or hand cannon was used in 1378. Geometry was cultivated in Greece 2095 B. C. Pumps were generally used in England in 1425. Post horses and mile stones were first used in 1481. James Watt discovered the power of steam in 1750. Heron invented the Egyptian letters 1822 B. C. Omnibuses were introduced in New York in 1830. The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652. The first copper cent was coined in New Haven in 1687. Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826. First printing was done by Gutenberg in the year 1440. In 1784 umbrellas were first used in the streets of London. The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1829. The first glass factory in the United States was built in 1780. Air-guns, muskets and gun-powder were invented about 1400. First newspaper published in Venice, 1630; England, 1665. First mail by coaches left London for Bristol August 2, 1784. Franklin discovered the identity of lightning and electricity in 1752. The first chimneys were introduced into Rome from Padua in 1368. Agriculture encouraged and letters introduced by Erander in 1521. The Assyrian drill-plow was used in the thirtieth century B. C. The spinning wheel was invented at Brunswick about the year 1530. Thales, first of the seven sages, suggested that the world was round. Galileo invented the thermometer in 1600, and telescope ten years later. First telegraph line in America from Washington to Baltimore in 1844. The first ship which sailed from Egypt to Argos was navigated by Danaus. St. Montgolfier made the first balloon ascension at Annonay, France, 1783. Playing cards were first used in France in 1891, in the reign of Charles XI. First corn mill—grain ground between flat stones—third century B. C. The first algebra originated with Diophantus about the third century B. C. The first steam engine on this continent was brought from England in 1753. The oldest clock known was put up in 1348. It is now in Dover Castle, England. The first society for the promotion of Christian knowledge was organized in 1798. About the year 1300 chimneys and glass windows were introduced into London. Splinters of wood dipped in tallow were used as lights in the tenth century A. D. Spectacles, mirrors and magnifying glasses were invented by Roger Bacon in 1280. Worship of Esculapius, the Greek god of medicine, was introduced at Rome 293 years B. C. The first attempt to manufacture pins in this country was made soon after the war 1812. The screw and lever were invented by Archimedes in the middle of the 3rd century B. C. Cannon, called "Crackys of War," were first used by Edward III against the Scots in 1327. The first national bank of the United States was incorporated by Congress December 31, 1783. Organs are said to have been first introduced into churches by Pope Vitalianus about A. D. 1780. All books were written by hand prior to 1440 A. D. It required about three years to copy the Bible. Charles III of Germany was the first ruler who added "In the year of our

Lord" to his reign, A. D. 879.

In 1840 houses in London were thatched with straw, with windows of lattice, or paper—no chimneys. First public bakery in Rome 170 B. C. Streets of Rome paved, 174. Soldiers first paid by Rome in 406 B. C.

The first temperance society in this country was organized in Saratoga county, New York, in March, 1808.

Paper is said to have been invented in China 170 B. C.; made from cotton about the year 1000; cotton rags, 1300.

The first compass was used in France in 1150, though the Chinese are said to have employed the lodestone earlier.

First naval expedition on record—Troy captured by the Argonauts, in 1238, to recover the "Golden Fleece."

The game of chess was invented by Palamedes in the fifth century, A. D.; dice was invented by the same author, 1293.

First public library at Athens in 566. First census of Rome taken in 566-84—700. Money first coined at Rome in the year 578.

A. D. 866, code of laws and "trial by jury" were instituted under Alfred the Great. He also founded Oxford University, same year.

First watch manufactured at Nuremberg in 1473; they were larger than saucers, had weights, and were called "Nuremberg live eggs."

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Received the Highest Award

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AT PHILADELPHIA.

Desirable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING described property will be sold cheap for cash. Title guaranteed.

33 Acres unimproved land, with water right, one mile east of the Court House. Government title.

40 Acres unimproved land on the river, adjoining the State Prison grounds. Railroad title—perfect.

Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, in block A, with dwelling.

Lots 1 and 2, in block 5, Western Addition; lots each 100x240 feet.

Lots 7 and 8, in block 3, Western Addition; lots 106x240.

Lots on the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets; 240x360.

North half of lot 13 in block U, with dwelling.

Lots 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 18, with three dwellings, in block 1.

80 Acres of extra fine land, one mile from Reno. A great bargain for cash.

Enquire of JNO. S. GILSON, Real Estate Agent.

Next door to Justice Court Rooms, Reno, Nevada. 8-71f

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6 Different Styles of Organs.

Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.

I AM prepared to furnish grand, square and upright pianos at the following prices:

Grand Square, \$350, \$400, \$450, to \$500, according to quality.

Upright, \$450 to \$750, according to quality.

Grand, \$500 to \$1200, according to quality.

Organs from \$120 to \$450.

Second Hand Pianos (very little used), \$250 and upward.

WM. N. KNOX, Agent for Waters & Sons.

\$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$200 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLITT & Co., Portland, Maine. 8-71f

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THAT DEFY COMPETITION. Take pleasure in giving information. All orders attended to promptly. 8-11-4m

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Rare Bargains!

M. NATHAN.

The Popular Clothier of Reno

OFFERS his complete stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

At LESS than San Francisco Prices,

COME EARLY

And Buy While Prices are Down

Fine Dress & Business Suits

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OF THE LATEST STYLES.

Furnishing Goods

Hats, Caps,

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And everything kept in a first class store.

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As shown by the figures of the judges, which are the fundamental basis of all awards.

"WEBER."

Bristow, Kupka, Oliver, Schiedmayer.

Tone...6...6...6...6...6

Equality...6...6...6...6...6

Quality...6...6...6...6...6

Touch...6...6...6...6...6

24 24 24 24 24

Thus the Weber Piano Received

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While the highest number reached by any other of the forty manufacturers who competed, was only

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And a juror adds: "Weber's Pianos were unquestionably the BEST PIANOS on exhibition. Weber's Grand Piano was the most wonderful Piano I ever touched or heard," and Weber Pianos must be recognized beyond controversy as the

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